"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; rising temperature; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,264. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FOUR ARRESTS IN CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY ALLIES' SUPPLY SHIPS WITH FIRE BOMBS MADE IN JERSEY

Von Papen Named in Plot —Work Done on German Ships in Hoboken.

POLICE GET A CONFESSION

Chemical Fertilizer Works Hid Factory Where Explosives Were Produced.

HUNDREDS OF BOMBS MADE

Two of the Prisoners Hold High Places in the Employ of the Hamburg-American Line.

Nearly eleven months' work done mainly by German-American detectives, acting under the supervision of Captain Thomas Tunney of the New York Detective Bureau, culminated last night in the arrest of four more Germans on the charge of placing fire bombs upon ships carrying munitions and food from the Port of New York to the allied powers.

The men arrested yesterday are believed by the police to be far higher up in the organization of German plots than Captain Robert Fay and his alleged associates, who were arrested on a similar charge last October, but there are others still higher upon whom the police expect to get their hands within a few days.

The police feel sure that the activities of the men now at Headquarters and those whom they expect soon to take into custody have been responsible for fires on at least thirty-three ships that caused damage of not less than $4,000,000.

The charge against the men arrested last night was attempted arson—"acting in concert with others," and manufacturing liquid fire bombs which were placed in sugar bags on the steamship Kirkoswald of the Fabre Line. This vessel left New York May 2 last, caught fire at sea while en route to Marseilles, and finally put into that port on June 8, after which one or two unexploded bombs were found in the cargo.

The names of the prisoners now locked up in Police Headquarters are.

The Four Under Arrest.

BECKER, ERNEST; electrician on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, now laid up in Hoboken.

BODE, Captain ENNO, 18 Hillside Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.; assistant Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line docks in Hoboken.

VON KLEIST, Captain E. W. A. CHARLES, 1,121 Garden Street, Hoboken; Superintendent of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Works at 1,133 Clinton Street, Hoboken.

WOLPERT, Captain OTTO, 94 Maolies Street, Bloomfield, N. J.; Superintendent of the piers at the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, of the Atlas Line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American Line.

It is thought that the present arrests may lead to the tracing of a connection not only with Robert Fay and others already arrested, but with Erich Muenter, who committed suicide after attempting to blow up the Capitol at Washington and to assassinate J. P. Morgan. Muenter wrote a letter in which he said that he had put a bomb on a ship which would explode about July 7, and very near the time he set there was an explosion and fire on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha.

Other explosions and plots in widely separated parts of the country may be connected with the New York and Hoboken manufacturers, for the police have evidence that the bombs alleged to have been made at the Hoboken plant were sent to all parts of the country as well as put on ships leaving New York.

Police Find Bomb Cases.

Becker, the police say, has confessed that he made the containers for the bombs and gave them to Captain von Kleist. Two of them—the police think that several hundred were made—were found in von Kleist's home; another in the plant of the Agricultural and Chemical Works. This factory, a ramshackle two-story frame structure, was opened after the beginning of the war for the manufacture of agricultural fertilizer, which was shipped to Germany via Holland and Norway.

Captain von Kleist admitted last night to detectives that this was really a blind for the importation into Germany of lubricating oil, which as such cannot get by the allied blockade. The fertilizer was made, he said, with lubricating oil as an ingredient; and when it arrived in Germany, a chemical process was applied which resulted in the extraction of the oil in condition for use. The police have evidence that he received orders, with regard to these shipments, from Captain Franz von Papen, former German Military Attaché in Washington.

The search which led to the arrests last night began when the unexploded bombs found on the Kirkoswald were shipped back to the United States at the request of the State Department, and were forwarded from Washington to the New York police. Then the work of hunting down the suspected men began. For months the detectives had little to work on. The arrest of Robert Fay and his associates last Fall could give them but little aid in the present case, for though it is believed that Fay at least was cognizant of all the work for which Becker, Bode, von Kliest, and Wolpert were arrested last night, his admissions gave the police no clues that might lead to them.

Found Bombs Too Weak.

He did say, however, that a certain chemist in this country had received $10,000 for the manufacture of bombs to be placed on munition ships, but that

Continued on Page 4.

Ship-Destroying Fire Bombs Were Lead Cylinders Containing Acid and Explosives Timed to Fuse

The bombs which German plotters made to put on sugar ships were constructed in this way:

A strip of sheet lead was rolled into the shape of a cylinder, closed at one end, about five inches long, and perhaps an inch thick. This work Ernest Becker, the electrician on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, has admitted that he did. Into about two-thirds of the length of the cylinder was packed an explosive the nature of which is at present under analysis. Into the rest of the lead container was inserted an aluminum capsule, closed at the inner end and with a hole for a cap in the other.

Into this capsule was poured an acid in diluted form, which would eat through the aluminum cover in four or five days. The capsule was finally sealed with a lead cap, on which the acid would have no effect.

The bomb was made stable by a large, irregular piece of tin soldered on one side of the lead container. When the acid ate through the aluminum and came into contact with the explosive the detonation took place.

Professor A. Smith, senior professor in chemistry at Columbia University, was asked last night by THE TIMES to identify the acid.

"While, of course, this must be more or less guess work," said Professor Smith, "I should say that the agent the men had used was sulphuric acid. Hydrochloric acid, as do most acids, find aluminium, which is an active metal, a non-resistent, but with lead all known acids require more time."

In the opinion of Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles the men must have employed some sort of nitric acid, but the exact nature of it he would be unable to determine until he had made an analysis of it.

GUARD CIRCULAR URGES LOBBYING

Document Issued to Members at Same Time Denial Is Sent to Senator Lee.

WANTS MORE OFFICERS PAID

Forecasts New Proposal by Senator Reed—Hopes Yet to Kill Volunteer Reserve.

The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, through its Chairman, Brigadier General J. Clifford Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, in a bulletin just issued to its members, announces that Senator Reed of Missouri will offer a substitute section for Section 76 of the Hay bill, which will provide for the payment of National Guard officers of the higher as well as the lower commissioned grades. The bulletin suggests the members of the association communicate with their Senators and urge support for the Reed amendment.

Under this amendment all officers of the rank of Captain and higher grades will receive an annual remuneration of $500. Under the Hay bill officers above the rank of Captain serve without pay.

With the bulletin there was issued also by General Foster a copy of a letter written to Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, in which General Foster denied that the National Guard Association was maintaining a lobby in Washington to influence pending military legislation. The bulletin itself, dated April 10, reads as follows:

Bulletin to the National Guard Association: The following information is furnished regarding the progress of the Military bill in the Senate:

Two of the amendments suggested by the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association have been considered. The first was an amendment to Section 6 providing for a National Guard Section in the General Staff to consist of five National Guard Officers, etc. This amendment was passed. The second proposed to strike out Section 56, known as the Volunteer Army section of the bill, but embracing the Continental Army scheme as originally proposed by former Secretary of War Garrison. This amendment was defeated. The friends of the National Guard who undertook to strike out this section from the bill still feel that this may be accomplished. The bill is now being considered by the Senate acting as a Committee of the Whole. Later the bill will some before the Senate for formal consideration and to confirm the action taken by the committee. It is then proposed to again move to strike out Section 56. The first vote was so close, and there were so many Senators absent who would have supported the proposal to strike the section out, that it is felt that reverse action may be still obtained.

As you are probably aware, the present Senate bill provides pay for only captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants of companies. The Senate committee advanced the suggestion that as these were the only officers who actually drilled when not in the field and on full pay, and that as the pay for enlisted men was made upon the basis of drills, pay need not be provided for other officers. Unfortunately, this view, (which seems plausible to the uninformed,) has been accented by many in the Senate who are friendly to the National Guard. The fact is that this provision accords with many other provisions of the Senate bill and the ideas of those who have guided the preparation of the Senate bill, which is that the National Guard should not be encouraged or even permitted to furnish officers for higher grades than those of the company.

Provides Pay for Officers.

We first proposed to our friends that effort be made to substitute Section 76 of the Hay bill for sections 108, 109, 110, and 111 of the pending bill. This would be very much preferable to the adoption of the provisions of the present bill. Senator Reed of Missouri will, however, introduce a substitute section for section 108 of the Senate bill which will read as follows:

"Section 108. Pay for National Guard officers: Commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services, (ex-

Continued on Page 8.

FRENCH BEAT OFF VERDUN ASSAULTS

Germans, Using Flame Projectors, Fail to Gain at Le Mort Homme.

HARD FIGHTING AT CAILLETTE

Berlin Tells of Repulses of French at Avocourt and Near Pepper Hill.

LONDON, April 12. — The German assault on the Verdun front west of the Meuse was renewed this morning. Troops advanced on Caurettes Wood, between Le Mort Homme and Cumières, using flame projectors, but were repulsed, according to the French official report this afternoon.

The German activity in that region during the rest of the day was confined to severe artillery bombardment of Hill 304.

Berlin reports that German troops in the operations against Verdun yesterday gained some ground in Caillette Woods, southeast of Fort Douaumont, but Paris, in denying this success, says the attempt cost the Crown Prince's troops heavy losses.

Berlin also states that French attacks on German positions near Pepper Hill were unsuccessful.

The afternoon report of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans this morning delivered an attack on our positions at the Caurettes Wood between Le Mort Homme and Cumières, in which they made use of flaming liquids. They were everywhere repulsed.

On the right bank of the river there has been great artillery activity between Douaumont and Vaux, but last night saw no resumption of the artillery fighting at this point.

It has been confirmed that the very violent offensive action yesterday at 4 o'clock in this sector, which was repulsed by us, cost the enemy heavy losses.

The night passed relatively quiet on the remainder of the front.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium our artillery was active in the region of Langemarck.

Between the Somme and the Oise our fire shattered trenches west of Parvillers, in the region of Roye.

In the Argonne we exploded four camouflets at La Fille Morte, Taute Chevauchée, and Vauquois. After grenade fighting, we occupied the southern edges of the two craters in front of our trenches in the sector of Les Courtes Chausseés.

West of the Meuse there was a violent and continuous bombardment at Hill 103, in the region of Esnes and Le Mort Homme.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre, the activity of the artillery was less marked, and no infantry action occurred during the day.

The German official statement says:

A night sortie by a small detachment against an English position near La Boiselle, northeast of Albert, resulted in twenty-nine prisoners and one machine-gun being brought in. There was no loss to us.

To the west of Meuse the French vainly attacked our lines northeast of Avocourt. In six other directions they limited their efforts to a very lively artillery fire.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse three counterattacks on the Poivre Ridge, prepared by a very lively fire, caused the enemy severe losses without advantage. On two occasions the troops were unable to penetrate the region, covered by our curtain of fire. The third assault broke down completely before our entanglements as the result of machine-gun fire.

In Caillette Wood, in spite of the stubborn defense, we gained some ground at one or two places.

In the aerial engagements a French aeroplane was shot down near Ornes, in the Woevre. The pilot was killed.

British Repulse Germans.

The British War Office communication, issued tonight, says:

Last night we made a small successful raid on enemy trenches near Richebourg l'Avoue. About ten Germans were killed.

The enemy last evening made three successive attacks west of the Pilkelm-Ypres Road. He first gained a footing in our trenches, but was quickly driven out. Other attacks were repulsed, the Germans leaving about twenty-five dead in front of our trenches and three prisoners in our hands. We bombarded enemy trenches in this area today.

There was considerable artillery activity today northwest of Wytschaete and some shelling abut Souchez, Carency and Calonne. Behind St. Eloi there has been heavy hostile shelling, but little shelling on the front lines and craters.

It has now been established that the gallant fighting of the Canadians in this neighborhood inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during the last week.

Marks on Sussex Torpedo Are Proof of Its Origin

PARIS, April 12.—Fragments of the missile which damaged the cross-channel steamer Sussex, which have been handed the American Naval Attaché, will be forwarded to Washington in a pouch leaving France next Saturday. The pouch will not reach Washington before April 22.

A report, indicating the character of the fragments, has been cabled to the State Department, but the ocular evidence, furnished by the actual fragments, is thought to be of such importance that they are being forwarded to the United States.

The American Embassy is guarding the fragments from inspection, but it is understood that several of the pieces are not merely shattered bits of metal, but bear certain inscriptions, which it is believed constitute damaging evidence of the character of the missile and where it originated.

No Other Ship Attacked Near Sussex

LONDON, April 13.—The passages in the German note to the United States referring to the Sussex are regarded in official circles here as proving that the Germans torpedoed the Sussex, as it is asserted that no other vessel was torpedoed in that vicinity at that time.

NEW VILLA TRAIL INDICATED BY RAID

Sierra Mojada, in Coahuila, Is Looted and Much American Property Destroyed.

FEAR FUGITIVE WAS THERE

Town Attacked on April 5 Is 140 Miles East of Nearest of Pershing's Force.

RADIO REPORT OF MURDERS

Cruiser Denver Ordered to Guaymas, In Sonora, Where Americans Are Said to be Slain.

EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—A band of Villa followers numbering several hundred and possibly a thousand has sacked Sierra Mojada, five miles across the Coahuila line and eighty miles east of Jiminez, destroying American property worth many thousands of dollars and looting the town.

This news, which may prove to be of the highest importance, as it is believed here that possibly Villa himself was among the raiders, was received here today by the representative of one of the largest mining concerns in Mexico and is accepted by him as authentic.

The bandits made their attack on the town on April 5. They went there from Escalon, a junction point on the Mexican National Railroad, sixty miles southeast of Jiminez and about an equal distance southwest of Sierra Mojada, which has its connection by the Mexican Northern Railroad. On their way to Sierra Mojada they sacked the small town of Corrillo.

The belief that Villa himself may be directing the operations of the bandits is supported by a report received today from Ojinaga stating that Colonel Riojas, the commander there, had information that Villa had doubled in his tracks and was 200 miles southwest of that town. Ojinaga is directly across the border from Presidio, Texas, and about 150 miles north of Sierra Mojada.

Far From American Troops.

Another circumstance that gives color to this theory of the bandit's location is that Canuto Reyes, at the head of a large number of men, was reported from Torreon a week ago to be traveling north, in the direction of Sierra Mojada. It was the belief at the time in Torreon that Villa's ally was on the way to join his chief. If it proves true, Villa has evaded the American troops, who have been driving south at an amazing speed, and are today reported from reliable sources to be well south of Parral and close to the Durango border.

Sierra Mojada is 140 miles east of the nearest point at which American troops are known to be. It is on the eastern side of a vast desert, known as the Bolson Mapimi, and south of another dreary, waterless waste called Bolson de los Llamanes. Its only connection with the west is by the Mexican Northern Railroad, along which the bandits advanced, burning bridges, destroying telegraph lines, and tearing up the tracks as far as they were able.

Here little credence is given reports from Ojinaga that Villa plans to turn north and attempt a raid on Presidio. It is believed far more probable that the bandit, if he is at Sierra Mojada, has chosen that desolate and almost inaccessible spot for the concentration of his forces and those of Reyes with the intention of sweeping down in force on Torreon after the American troops are withdrawn. Numerous reports from Mexican sources agree that Villa is convinced the soldiers of the United States will soon be recalled, and that he then will be able to rally all the anti-Carranza factions in Northern Mexico to his standard.

Pursuers Near Durango.

That the American expeditionary force has penetrated far beyond Parral and is near if not actually at the Chinuahua-Durango border line, is indicated in code dispatches received here this afternoon by private concerns with interests in the Parral district.

These dispatches said the American advance columns now had a temporary base near Parral, and that two companies of the motor truck train here delivered supplies at this base last week.

Cyanide of Potassium, the most deadly of poisons, was discovered in the headwaters of the streams rising in the Capitoline Mountains of the Madera district by the army surgeons who were testing water for the American troops as the advance column made its way

Continued on Page 6.

GERMANY DENIES ATTACK ON SUSSEX, BUT TELLS OF HITTING ANOTHER BOAT, SAME TIME AND PLACE, SAME RESULT

Full Text of Germany's Note

BERLIN, April 10, 1916.

The undersigned has the honor to inform your Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, in response to communications of the 29th and 30th ultimo and the 3d instant regarding the steamers Sussex, Manchester, Engineer, Englishman, Berwindvale and Eagle Point that the mentioned cases, in accordance with our notes of the 30th and 31st ultimo and the 4th and 5th instant, have been subjected to careful investigation by the Admiral Staff of the navy, which has led to the following results:

First.—**The English Steamer Berwindvale**—A steamer, which was possibly the Berwindvale, was encountered on the evening of March 16 in sight of Bull Rock Light, on the Irish coast, by a German submarine. The steamer, as soon as she noticed the submarine, which was running unsubmerged, turned and steamed away. She was ordered to halt by a warning shot. She paid no attention, however, to this warning, but extinguished all lights and attempted to escape. The vessel was then fired upon until halted, and without further orders lowered several boats. After the crew entered the boats and received enough time to row away the ship was sunk.

The name of this steamer was not established; it cannot be stated with assurance, even with the help of the details which were furnished by the American Embassy, that the above described incident concerns the steamer Berwindvale. Since, however, the steamer sunk was a tank steamer like the Berwindvale, the identity of the ships may be assumed. In this case, however, the statement made that the Berwindvale was torpedoed without warning would conflict with the fact.

Second.—**The British Steamer Englishman**—This steamer on March 24 was called upon to halt by a German submarine, through two warning shots, about twenty sea miles west of Islay (Hebrides.) The vessel proceeded, however, without heeding the warning, and was therefore forced by the submarine by artillery fire to halt after an extended chase, whereupon she lowered boats without further orders.

After the German commandant had convinced himself that the crew had taken to the boats and rowed from the ship, he sank the steamer.

Third.—**The British Steamer Manchester Engineer**—It is impossible to establish through the investigation up to the present whether the attack on this steamer, which, according to the given description, occurred on March 27, in the latitude of Waterford, is attributable to a German submarine. The statement regarding the time and place of the incident gives no sufficient basis for investigation. It would therefore be desirable to have more exact statements of the place, time and attendant circumstances of the attack reported by the American Government in order that the investigation might thereupon be brought to a conclusion.

Fourth.—**The British Steamer Eagle Point**—This steamer in the forenoon of March 28 was called upon to halt by a German submarine through signal and shot about one hundred—not one hundred and thirty—sea miles from the southwest coast of Ireland, but proceeded. She was thereupon fired upon until halted, and, without further orders, lowered two boats, in which the crew took their places. After the commandant convinced himself that the boats, which had hoisted sails, had gotten clear of the steamer, he sank the steamer.

At the time of the sinking a north-northwest wind of the strength of two, not "a storm wind," and a light swell, not "a heavy sea," as stated in the given description, prevailed. The boats, therefore, had every prospect of being picked up very quickly because the place of the sinking lay on a much used steamer path.

If the crew of the steamer used only two small boats for saving themselves the responsibility falls upon themselves, since there were still upon the steamer, as the submarine could establish, at least four big collapsible boats.

Fifth.—**The French Steamer Sussex**—Ascertainment of the fact whether the Channel steamer Sussex was damaged by a German submarine was rendered extremely difficult because no exact details of time, place, and attendant circumstances of the sinking were known, and also because it was impossible to obtain a picture of the ship before April 6. Consequently the investigation had to be extended to all actions undertaken on the day in question—March 24—in the Channel in the general region between Folkstone and Dieppe.

In that region, on March 24, a long, black craft without a flag, having a gray funnel, small gray forward works and two high masts, was encountered about the middle of the English Channel by a German submarine. The German commander reached the definite conclusion that it was a war vessel, and, indeed, a mine-layer of the recently built English Arabic class. He was led to that conviction by the following facts: First, by the plain, unbroken deck of the ship; second, the form of the stern, sloping downward and backward like a war vessel; third, she was painted like a war vessel; fourth, the high speed developed, about eighteen knots; fifth, the circumstance that the vessel did not keep a course northward of the light buoys between Dungeness and Beachy Head, which, according to the frequent and unvarying observations of German submarines, is about the course of commercial vessels, but kept in the middle of the channel, on a course about in the direction of Le Havre.

Consequently, he attacked the vessel at 3:55 in the afternoon, Middle European time, one and one-half sea miles southeast of Bull Rock (Bullock?) Bank, the submarine being submerged. The torpedo struck and caused such a violent explosion in the forward part of the ship that the entire forward part was torn away to the bridge.

The particularly violent explosion warrants the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were aboard.

The German commander made a sketch of the vessel attacked by him, two drawings of which are inclosed. The picture of the steamer Sussex, two copies of which are also inclosed, is reproduced photographically from the English paper, The Daily Graphic of the 27th ultimo.

A comparison of the sketch and the picture shows that the craft attacked is not identical with the Sussex. The difference in the position of the stack and shape of the stern is particularly striking.

No other attack whatever by German submarines at the time in question for the Sussex upon the route between Folkstone and Dieppe occurred. The German Government must therefore assume that the injury to the Sussex is attributable to another cause than an attack by a German submarine.

For an explanation of the case the fact may perhaps be serviceable that no less than twenty-six English mines were exploded by shots by German naval forces in the channel on the 1st and 2d of April alone. The entire sea in that vicinity is, in fact, endangered by floating mines and by torpedoes that have not sunk. Off the English coast it is further endangered in an increasing degree through German mines which have been laid against enemy naval forces.

Should the American Government have at its disposal further material for a conclusion upon the case of the Sussex, the German Government would ask that it be communicated, in order to subject this material also to an investigation.

In the event that differences of opinion should develop hereby between the two Governments, the German Government now declares itself ready to have the facts of the case established through mixed commissions of investigation, in accordance with the third title of The Hague agreement, for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, November 18, 1907.

The undersigned, while requesting that you communicate the above to the Government of the United States, takes occasion to renew to the Ambassador the assurance of his distinguished esteem.

JAGOW.

Officer's Sketch and Published Picture Cited to Prove It Wasn't Sussex.

TIME DIFFERENCE, 5 MINUTES

And the Bow of the Attacked Vessel Was Blown Away as the Sussex's Bow Was.

ASKS MORE INFORMATION

And, if There Is a Disagreement with Us, Suggests Arbitration.

OTHER ATTACKS JUSTIFIED

But Some Vessels Sunk Were Not Identified—Washington Compiling Evidence and Soon to Send Final Word.

French and German Reports on Sussex Attack Compared

The German note describes an attack by a German submarine on an enemy vessel, declared not to be the Sussex, on March 24 at 3:55 P. M. mid-European time.

When the Sussex was hit on March 24, according to the French official report, her clocks stopped at 2:50 P. M. Western European time, that is, 3:50 P. M. mid-European time. The difference between the two reports on the question of time is five minutes.

The German note says the vessel admittedly attacked was in mid-channel south of the Dungeness buoys, apparently bound for Havre.

The French official report says that the Sussex left Folkestone at 1:25 P. M. and was steaming at 16 knots south of Dungeness when the torpedo hit her. This would put her at 2:50 P. M. 23 miles southwest of Folkestone, in mid-channel between Dungeness, England, and Cape Aprech, France.

The bow of the Sussex was blown away by the torpedo. So was the bow of the boat the German submarine attacked.

In the admitted attack the German submarine was submerged when she fired. From the decks of the Sussex no submarine was seen, but the Captain, two other officers, and some of the passengers declare they saw the wake of a torpedo.

The German note says it was not the Sussex the German submarine attacked, because the commander of the submarine made a sketch of the boat, and it does not agree with a picture of the Sussex published in a London illustrated journal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The United States and Germany are nearer the parting of the ways tonight than they have been at any time since the sinking of the Lusitania. It remained for Germany, in the note given to Ambassador Gerard yesterday, to put the finishing touches on the circumstantial evidence, already accepted as complete by high officials of the American Government, that the channel steamer Sussex, with Americans on board, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine on March 24.

These officials said the case was complete in the face of an expected denial from Germany that any German submarine was near the Sussex at the time of the explosion. The German statement that a submarine was in the vicinity, and within five minutes of the time the Sussex was injured, did attack without warning a steamer not resembling an illustrated paper's picture of the Sussex, is regarded as little less than a plea in confession and avoidance.

The Administration is weary of Germany's protestations of innocence and good-will for the future. It is convinced that in the last few weeks Germany has thrown to the winds the pledge solemnly given by Ambassador von Bernstorff on Sept. 1, 1915, that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." The fact that shortly after that pledge was given there was a lull in submarine atrocities, and that these unwarned attacks have been recently recurring is taken as meaning only one thing: That Germany observed the pledge as long as was convenient, and then threw it overboard.

Washington to Act Now.

The admission, in part, of responsibility for the attack on the Sussex in

the German note will make a particularly bad impression upon officials here because of its direct conflict with inspired statements from Berlin on April 4 that no German vessel was responsible. The suggestion is now made that that statement, which the German censor passed, was put out to give a general impression favorable to Germany, which would weaken the effect of such admissions as would later have to be made. Somewhat the same tactics were followed by the German foreign office in its much heralded statement regarding the use of guns on British merchantmen.

While the German note will be read with care by officials here, it is not going too far to say that it can hardly do anything more than add to the growing resentment of the Washington Government. The Cabinet has discussed the evidence as it existed before the Foreign Office delivered its note to Mr. Gerard, and more evidence is expected on the St. Paul tomorrow. But the prevailing opinion in the Cabinet was clearly that, whether Germany denied it or not, the Sussex had been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The feeling in official circles is that the time for writing notes has gone by. But without waiting for the German note to be received, the State Department had been instructed to begin the preparation of a communication to Germany. This communication was described emphatically as not being a note—the Administration and the country are tired of notes. It is described as "an information"—presumably a legal information of the sort preliminary to or forming the basis of an indictment.

May Send It to Congress.

This communication is understood to embrace much more than a presentation of the evidence regarding the Sussex. It brought in a number of other cases, some relating to ships attacked by submarines but which had no Americans on board. How near this communication was to the end of the road the United States and Germany could travel together is indicated by the fact that it was suggested that the communication, or parts of it, might be sent direct to Congress, instead of to Berlin to await later publication.

The details of this communication will undoubtedly be affected by the statement of the German note. But no one believes that the effect will be other than the stiffening of the already strong determination of the United States to come to an understanding with Germany or cease conversation. The communication is expected to be somewhat in the nature of a bill of particulars, setting forth a large number of cases in which German practice has violated German promises.

Even if the difference between the sketch made by the commander of the submarine of the ship he admits having torpedoed and The Graphic's photograph of the Sussex—upon which the German denial seems to be based—is taken as important evidence, the German note has other confessions that go far toward proving, even without outside knowledge of the other incidents, that German pledges have been ignored. The ship sketched by the commander, for instance, was torpedoed without warning and obviously without any careful attempt to ascertain her nature or name. And the essence of the German pledge was that ships should be warned first. Except from the dramatic interest it is indifferent whether the ship attacked was the Sussex or not, or whether there were Americans on board. The pledge was given for the protection of Americans, but this protection could only be secured by the guarantees which Germany gave without qualification regarding all liners.

And the German note makes no attempt to say that the ship attacked on March 24 was armed. Their own account of the incident seems to preclude their knowing or attempting to know whether it was armed or not. And the attacks on the other ships, while less circumstantially described, seem to suggest that Germany had lost all sight of the contentions of the United States which it evidently promised to grant. In at least one of the cases, in which the ship attacked is said to have attempted flight, the evidence shows that she did attempt flight, then stopped, and was shelled when she was no longer resisting. That is exactly what happened in the case of the Ancona, and in response to the peremptory demand of the United States Austria punished the offending submarine commander.

The German admission that a submarine was in the vicinity of the Sussex at the time of the explosion bears out strikingly the statement of the British that one of their destroyers sighted a submarine near the scene of the explosion at about the same time and that the submarine fired two torpedoes at the destroyer. This corroboration will not incline the American Government to accept the flat statements of German submarine commanders in opposition to statements from ships' crews in cases of attack under disputed circumstances.

No Arbitration.

That Germany realizes the weakness of her own statements of fact is indicated by her suggestion of arbitration of facts before The Hague tribunal. It is not believed possible that a suitable tribunal could be convened before the end of the war, and this would leave Germany in full swing to do as she pleased for months if not for years to come. Germany made overtures for arbitration regarding the Arabic case, and they were rejected. The offers increased American indignation. It is not believed that the present tenders in that direction will be more cordially received.

The suggestion that other attacks mentioned in the note were justified by circumstances raises a question of fact upon which the United States has a mass of evidence. But the suggestion that has been made here that Count von Bernstorff's pledge did not relate to freighters is directly counter to the interpretation consistently and often put by high officials of the State Department upon the meaning of the word "liners" as used in that pledge.

The State Department's unqualified view is that the word "liner" means any ship belonging to a line or a company. Even a sailing bark, according to a high authority, could be a liner under this interpretation and would be immune from unwarned attack. And the crews of belligerent ships, if American citizens, are regarded as entitled to protection as American passengers. They are regarded as more entitled to protection than passengers, because they are following their normal calling, earning their livelihood, while the passengers might be traveling for trivial reasons.

Just what form this Government's action will take is not known. The official copy of the note has not yet been studied. But the determination of the Government for some days past, ever since the accumulating evidence justified it, was to mass specifications for a sweeping case against Germany. The fact that the suggestion of laying this evidence before Congress was considered indicates that it might be regarded as the basis of a decisive step.

It is not believed, however, that President Wilson, after his recent victory in Congress regarding his power to handle foreign affairs, will wait for an expression of Congressional opinion. He has told the leaders of both houses that he will confer with the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs before breaking relations with Germany. But his communication to Congress, if he should take one, would be expected to take rather the form of an announcement of his decision than a request for advice.

Clears Way for Action.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Admission by Germany that her submarines recently attacked three merchant ships carrying American citizens, and that one of them torpedoed a vessel in the vicinity of the point where the Channel steamer Sussex was damaged by an explosion has simplified the task of the State Department in preparing for the next step of the United States in the issue over submarine warfare.

Following the receipt in cabled press dispatches of the latest German note, it became known that the United States would continue to compile information indicating that German submarines are operating in violation of the rules of international law, and that very soon a communication, designed to be the final word of the American Government on he subject, would go forward to Berlin.

The unoffical text of the note from Germany was communicated to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing tonight. The official text was expected hourly. It will be considered by the Cabinet at its regular meeting on Friday.

Officials made it clear tonight that whatever might be the form of the instructions to Ambassador Gerard, the purpose of the document to be handed to the German Government would be to give notice that the United States considered it had a great array of evidence tending to prove that in spite of reiterated assurances and pledges given by Germany, peaceful merchant ships, carrying American citizens, or which might have some aboard, continued to be the victims of illegal attacks.

Officials said the statements in the German note would be very carefully examined and compared with the evidence already before the State Department in preparing the case of the United States. In view of the admission that a German submarine was in the vicinity when the Sussex was attacked, and the array of evidence pointing to the conclusion that she was torpedoed, little doubt is felt here as to responsibility for that disaster, despite the explanation that a sketch made by the submarine commander of a ship he torpedoed did not correspond with the description of the Sussex.

There is no disposition on the part of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to enter into a debate of the submarine issue with Germany. It is declared that the principles contended for by the United States in a series of notes have been made very clear, and that Germany has been sufficiently warned that further attacks in violation of international law would be considered deliberately unfriendly acts.

The United States in its investigation of the cases of the Sussex and the four merchant ships about which Germany was asked—the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Berwindvale, and Eagle Point—has been proceeding on the assumption that two elements remained to be proved before action could be taken. The first had to do with establishing that the vessels actually were torpedoed, the second with the legality or illegality of the attacks. Germany has admitted sinking three of the ships, and evidence in the possession of the State Department strongly indicates that, in at least two of the cases, the acts were in contravention of American rights.

Circumstances Identical.

It appeared to officials from the unofficial version of the note that the German Government had denied torpedoing the Sussex solely on the ground that the commander's sketch differed from a photograph of the channel steamer which appeared in a newspaper. The description of the attack on the ship admitted to have been torpedoed and the story of the explosion which damaged the Sussex appeared to be nearly identical. The note says the explosion of the torpedo sent against the unidentified vessel "caused the entire forward part of the ship to be torn away to the bridge." The entire forward part of the Sussex was torn away.

In spite of the fact that the Sussex is the chief case now being considered, officials made it plain that the next step of the United States would rest on the accumulation of evidence that Americans were constantly being placed in jeopardy in violation of their rights.

The contentions of the German Government in regard to the attack on the Berwindvale do not agree with the evidence received by the State Department, it is known, in at least one of the cases in which the ship attacked is said to have attempted flight, then stopped, and was shelled when she was no longer resisting. That is exactly what happened in the case of the Ancona, and in response to the peremptory demand of the United States Austria punished the offending submarine commander.

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PRESS COMMENT.

An Admission of Guilt.

From The New York World.

To clear itself of the accusation that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German submarine, the Imperial Government triumphantly submits evidence that another ship was attacked without warning. The commander of the U-boat which made the attack is still in ignorance of the name of this ship. He does not know whether it was a liner or a transport or a merchantman. All he knows is that he made a sketch of his victim, and that this sketch does not correspond with photographs of the Sussex.

Here is offered as an admission that German submarine commanders are sinking ships without warning, without knowing the character of the ships they sink, and without regard to any of the rules of warfare which the German government promised to observe. * * *

It is bad enough when Germany frankly and flagrantly violates the law of nations and seeks justification in the theory of reprisal or military necessity. It is intolerable when the German Government formally pledges itself to respect the law of nations and then tears these pledges to tatters. What, therefore, remains for the United States to do but sever diplomatic relations with a Government which has obliterated the only basis upon which diplomatic relations can be conducted? What other course is left?

BOSTON.

May Be a Diplomatic Trap.

From The Boston Herald.

The German answer may be either a sincere statement of its belief or a diplomatic trap. Is the admission of the torpedoing of an unnamed ship near the place where the Sussex sunk but a bait dangled before the State Department? The question of the identity of the Sussex and the vessel admittedly sunk is so tempting that there is danger that our reply will ignore the question of principle in order to engage in a discussion of the facts. If such a course is taken weeks will pass in the gathering of evidence; more will be used in exchanging it and still more in considering it.

PROVIDENCE.

"Plainly Manufactured."

From The Providence Journal.

Berlin confesses that German submarines attacked all four freighters, and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the attacks were illegal. Nor will the ridiculous denial in the case of the Sussex stand for a moment. The flimsy evidence offered to show that the Channel steamer was not struck by a torpedo is plainly manufactured. The only wonder is that it is put forward seriously.

ST. LOUIS.

Veracity of Commander.

From The Globe Democrat.

Even the sincerity of Germany's denial does not remove the possibility that a German submarine commander was guilty. If he violated orders he would not hesitate to lie about it. It was a willful assassination and the assassin could not be expected to be frank if he found that his act embarrassed his Government. If the offense stood alone it might be dismissed as a mystery. But it was one of several illegal attacks on vessels, occurring with singular promptness after Germany's threat to treat all armed merchantmen as men of war. The United States should move slowly and courteously, but it must move surely in the investigation of the Sussex case.

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Kaiser's Diplomatic Arm.

From The Portland Morning Oregonian.

The Kaiser's naval arm strikes and leaves his diplomatic arm to square its actions with international law * * * and to "stand off" indignant neutrals. German diplomats are sometimes in hard straits to do their part successfully. * * * When the Arabic affair seemed likely to cause an open break with the United States they (Germany) promised that unresisting unarmed liners would be exempt from attack, and it was loudly proclaimed that President Wilson had won a great diplomatic victory. * * * Since that time German submarine warfare has been renewed with redoubled vigor.

SAYS TORPEDO MARKS ARE NOT FULL PROOF

Frankfurter Zeitung Comments on Alleged Evidence Found by Attaches.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Foreign Office, having handed to Ambassador Gerard last night its note on the Sussex, the text of which is still being closely guarded here, the German officials are undeniably easier in mind today, and imbued with an optimistic faith as to the future of the relations between Germany and America.

The German press makes practically no comment on any of the five U-boat cases, while the German people know little and care less, being far more interested now in the report that 80,000 tons of enemy shipping have been sunk since April. Official circles are more keenly interested in the London report of the suggestion made in the House of Commons that the English Government should propose to the neutrals confiscating German ships in their ports to make up the deficiency in tonnage caused by the ravages of the German submarines.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The Government's declaration that no German submarine was in the case of the Sussex cannot fail to make a strong impression in Washington, for although an irresponsible press may seek to cast doubt on our Government's word, official circles will know how rightly to value it.

"In addition to putting the question to Germany, the American Government has also taken other steps to clear up the sinking of the Sussex, and it is reported from New York that the American naval attachés have reported to Washington that the pieces of torpedo found on the Sussex showed German factory marks.

"We do not know where these torpedoes came from, but even if the alleged 'German factory marks' should be proved beyond a shadow of doubt, that would be no proof that the torpedo was fired from a German submarine.

"The realization that in this utmost difficult question a cautious demeanor was in order appears to have filtered through in Washington. That fact must be acknowledged by us, for naturally the excitement over the sinking of a ship on which American passengers also traveled is very great, and there are not wanting persons who demand the sharpest action against Germany.

"The Holland Government, too, has in the Tubantia case preserved great calmness and firmness. That to do so requires very considerable measures of strength and genuine neutral feeling is not always sufficiently appreciated in Germany, under the pressure of our own cares, as it deserved to be.

"According to the Admiralty's declarations it stands certain that the Tubantia was not torpedoed by a German ship, but for the Hollanders the error for the loss of one of their finest ships is not thereby diminished.

"The position of neutral States is a hard one and the merit of preserving neutrality toward both sides openly and manfully is great. That is what Holland is doing, but if we are to appreciate this, the Hollanders also will gradually come to see more and more how insufferable is the economic straightjacket which England has forced on them, and to what an extent Germany's fight is for the freedom of the seas and neutral commerce."

SWEDISH SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

The Murjek Goes Down After Explosion—New British Steamer Destroyed.

LONDON, April 12.—Lloyd's announce that the Senator, a new British steamship of 3,497 tons, has been sunk. It is believed all hands have been saved. The Senator was owned in Whitby.

The Swedish steamship Murjek was destroyed yesterday, following an explosion on board the vessel. Her crew was landed.

DUTCH FIND TORPEDOES SANK TWO STEAMSHIPS

Shipping Council's Report is Positive on the Tubantia and the Palembang.

AMSTERDAM, April 12, (via London.)—The Dutch Shipping Council, which was intrusted by the Government with an official investigation into the sinking of the Dutch steamships Palembang and Tubantia, has issued the report of its findings. It gives in great detail the particulars of the facts established regarding the loss of these vessels.

Concerning the Palembang the report says in part:

"Three explosions took place. The first was caused by the explosion at some distance of a drifting mine, which was fired upon by a British torpedoboat destroyer. After the explosion the Palembang remained undamaged. The second explosion was caused by a torpedo, fired at short range, which hit the Palembang. This is established beyond doubt by the unanimous statements of the witnesses who saw the track of the torpedo. It could not have been fired by the British torpedoboat destroyer, because the torpedo passed some meters in front of the latter vessel. It is possible that the torpedo was meant for the destroyer, but, missing it, hit the Palembang.

"The third explosion was also a torpedo. The first mate of the steamship clearly saw its track approaching six lengths away on the starboard. This torpedo was aimed at the Palembang, because the British torpedoboat destroyer was then a great distance away.

"The definite statements of the crew are confirmed by the fact that no other drifting mines were observed and the Palembang, at the time of the second and third explosions, was motionless, and there was, therefore, no possibility of a collision with an anchored mine.

"Even supposing that the Palembang was carried along by the current, it must be observed that the current was nearly due south, so that a mine would have hit the ship on the port side, whereas the explosion took place on the starboard."

With regard to the Tubantia the report says in part:

"The ship was preparing to cast anchor at 2:20 A. M. when she was hit, and a severe explosion took place in the coal bunkers on the starboard side, behind the first funnel. The explosion caused a hole, extending from the bottom to the shelter deck. Witnesses observed a streak on the water approaching the Tubantia at great speed, directed at the point where the explosion occurred.

"From investigations made by experts it is clearly shown that the pieces of metal in the Tubantia's boats come from a Schwartzkopf torpedo. Statements of witnesses and experts prove that the explosion was caused by a torpedo, fired from some distance by a submarine or torpedoboat without warning. In view of the fact that no other vessel was in the vicinity, it is evident that the torpedo was meant for the Tubantia.

"That no lives were lost was due mercly to the fact that no passengers had cabins near the spot where the ship was hit."

FRENCH REPORT ON SUSSEX.

Admiral Grasset Gathered Evidence of Torpedoing.

Rear Admiral Grasset, Assistant Chief of the French Naval Staff, in an official report on the Sussex sinking transmitted to Washington said:

"In conformity with your instructions, I proceeded to Boulogne, where I conducted an inquiry relative to the attack on the Sussex. On March 24 the Sussex, belonging to the State Railway Company, and running the regular service between England and France, left Folkestone at 1:25 P. M. for Dieppe.

"This boat carried about 325 passengers of all nationalities, a great number of them being women and children, as well as the Indian mails. This approximate figure is given by the Captain; according to the company there were 308 passengers; the officer in control of the tickets was severely wounded and taken to Dover; he did not, therefore, furnish particulars. She was not possessed of any armament. The crew consisted of fifty-three men.

"From the start the speed was set at sixteen knots; after having passed at a mile distant from Dungeness, the Captain headed south three degrees east; the weather was very fine, the sea almost calm; most of the passengers were on deck. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the Captain, who was on the bridge, saw on the port beam, some 150 meters away, the track of a torpedo.

"It was now 2.50 p. m., the time of the disaster being exactly registered by the stopping of the clocks on board the vessel. The second officer and deck officer, who were on the bridge, also distinctly saw the torpedo. * * *

"The ship was cut in two opposite the bridge; the after part, thanks to the solidity of the bulkheads, continued to float. On deck several passengers who happened to be on the port side saw the torpedo when quite close to the ship, one of them even telling his neighbor to 'look at that great fish swimming toward the ship.'

Fifty persons perished, some in the explosion, the others when the Sussex went down.

SANTANDERINO'S FATE AMAZING TO SPANISH

Premier Calls Torpedoing of Ship "Incomprehensibly Absurd"—Danes' Losses to U-Boats.

MADRID, (via Paris,) April 12.—"We are confronted with such an incomprehensibly absurd act that I am loath to believe it until a thorough inquiry has been made," said Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, last night, with regard to the torpedoing of the Spanish steamship Santanderino in the Bay of Biscay, as a consequence of which four lives were lost.

"I am waiting for full information before taking action," the Premier added. "I may say, however, that preliminary instructions have already been telegraphed to our Ambassador in Berlin."

42 Danish Ships Sunk; 87 Deaths.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, April 13, (via London.)—Forty-two Danish ships valued at $2,250,000, the cargoes of which were valued at $5,000,000, have been destroyed by submarines and mines during the war. Eighty-seven men have been killed.

Danish ships valued at $500,000 have been torpedoed since the beginning of the new submarine warfare.

HOW THE SUSSEX LOOKED.

Had One Mast, One Funnel, Flush Deck, and Low Bridge.

LONDON, April 12.—The picture of the steamer Sussex in the English paper, from which reproductions mentioned in the German note were made, and which may have an important bearing on the note, shows that the Sussex had one smokestack, a single mast forward, flush deck, and low-lying bridge, and in appearance was a typical cross-channel boat.

BRITISH PUT STOCKS ON CONTRABAND LIST

Money and All Negotiable Instruments Also Named in Royal Proclamation.

LONDON, April 12.—A royal proclamation was issued tonight extending the list of articles which hereafter will be treated as actual contraband.

Included in the list are "gold, silver, and paper money and all negotiable instruments and realizable securities."

The New York Times

Shows greater circulation growth in four years than all other New York morning newspapers combined

REPORTS TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

	Apr. 1, 1916 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1915 Average Daily & Sun.	Apr. 1, 1915 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1914 Average Daily & Sun.	Apr. 1, 1914 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1913 Average Daily & Sun.	Apr. 1, 1913 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1912 Average Daily & Sun.
Times	334,744	318,274	298,248	259,673	246,118	230,360	228,534	209,751
American	335,435	349,345	333,345	361,709	352,164	347,302	333,017	319,988
Herald	92,853	98,651	106,580	109,192	101,006	103,995	110,923	111,236
Press	103,657	110,869	94,025	98,259	81,931	85,612	81,330	88,127
Sun	68,309	71,749	71,708	70,387	65,514	64,572	64,044	61,804
Tribune	93,848	82,674	70,965	64,410	55,335	50,984	50,984	49,546
World	391,831	391,158	376,590	391,944	380,540	383,780	394,251	395,495
Total	1,420,677	1,422,720	1,351,461	1,355,574	1,282,608	1,266,605	1,263,083	1,235,947

The New York Times gain in four years, 124,993

BRITAIN DEFENDS SEIZURES ON CHINA

Sir Edward Grey Says Men Taken from American Ship Were Engaged in a Plot,

SO FORFEITED PROTECTION

Planned to Make Manila a Base Against Allies, It Is Said—Answer Does Not Satisfy Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the reply of the British Government to the protest by the United States Government against the removal of thirty-eight Germans, Austrians and Turks from the American steamship China, off the entrance to the Yangtse Kiang on Feb. 18, has disclosed for the first time the fact that the British Government was satisfied that this body of Germans was an integral part of a plot to make Manila a base for the perpetration of unneutral acts against the Entente Allies.

Here is what Sir Edward Grey's note says about the alleged plot:

"I may add for the confidential information of the Government of the United States that from actual occurrences and from reliable information received it has been definitely established that the Germans resident in Shanghai have been engaged for some time past in the collection of arms and ammunition, both for clandestine transmission to India, and, if possible, for the arming of a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Möwe. His Majesty's Government were able to cope with this activity to a considerable extent, and obtained the arrest of various German agents caught in the act of attempting to smuggle arms out of Shanghai; further, the Germans became aware that his Majesty's Government knew of their plots. The commander in chief, China station, received information that owing to this fact the Germans were planning to shift the centre of their activity from Shanghai to Manila. Subsequently he was definitely informed that thirty-five Germans had planned to leave Shanghai in the steamship China and proceed to Manila.

"His Majesty's ships were sent to patrol off the mouth of the Yangtse with the view of intercepting this party. The date of the China's departure was more than once postponed, but she eventually sailed, was intercepted by his Majesty's ship Laurentic, and found to have on board Germans and Austrians corresponding to those concerning whom information as mentioned above had been received. The Laurentic, therefore, had no hesitation in removing them. The next ostensible port of call of the China was Nagasaki, a convenient place at which to transfer to another vessel proceeding to Manila.

Movement Part of Plot.

"It may be added that subsequent information fully confirms that the movement of the body of Germans in question was an integral part of the plot referred to above."

Concerning the effect of the transfer of such a plot to Manila on the neutrality of the United States Government, Sir Edward Grey adds:

"I do not think it will be disputed that persons of this description must be placed within the category of individuals who may, without infraction of the sovereignty of a neutral State, be removed from a neutral vessel on the high seas. The object of their journey was to find another neutral asylum in which they thought to continue their operations against the interests of this country. The acts which they desired to perform upon the soil of the United States were such as possibly to compromise the neutrality of that country or to constitute an offense against its criminal laws. They were, in effect, persons whose past actions and future intentions deprived them of any protection from the neutral flag under which they were sailing."

The American protest against the seizure of these Germans, Austrians, and Turks was couched by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Page on Feb. 23 after the men thus taken from the China had been conveyed to Hongkong and placed in military barracks. Secretary Lansing's note said that as it was not understood that these men were "incorporated in the armed forces of the enemies of Great Britain, the action of the Laurentic must be regarded by this Government as an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty of American vessels on the high seas," and that if the facts were as understood by the United States Government the prisoners should be released.

In Sir Edward Grey's response he points out that the latest attempt to define by common international agreement the limits within which a belligerent naval power may remove enemy persons from neutral ships on the high seas is reapresented by Article 47 of the Declaration of London, which permitted the arrests of persons if "embodied in the armed forces of the enemy." This was not at the time intended to be construed as permitting the arrest of reservists not yet attached to their military units. Sir Edward Grey explains that at the beginning of the war England adhered to the interpretation that reservists should not be arrested, but that when the German authorities began to remove able-bodied persons of military age from the occupied portions of France and Belgium, the British Government informed the neutral powers that England could no longer accept the restrictive interpretation placed for practical reasons on Article 47 of the Declaration of London, and decided to "arrest all enemy reservists found on board neutral ships on the high seas, no matter where they might be met."

Continuing, the note says:

"It is evident, however, from the foregoing observations that the principle (often contended for in the past by certain Continental nations) that there are certain classes of persons who are not protected by a neutral flag on the high seas and may, therefore, without any invasion of the sovereign rights of the neutral be removed from a neutral ship, is now generally admitted. The carriage of such persons may in some cases amount to unneutral service, rendering the ship liable to condemnation, but even when this is not so the removal of such persons from a neutral ship by a belligerent does not justify any complaint by the neutral State concerned. The question in the present case is, therefore, whether the character and position of the persons removed from the China were such as to bring the case within the principle enunciated above.

Recites Alleged Neutrality Violations

"The present war has shown that the belligerent activity of the enemies of this country is by no means confined to the actual theatres of military and naval operations, and that there is no limit to the methods by which Germany in particular seeks to secure a victory for her arms. The hostile efforts of the enemy have shown, and continue to show, themselves on neutral soil in many parts of the world in political intrigues, revolutionary plots, schemes for attacking the sea-borne trade of this country and her allies, endeavors to facilitate the operations of ships engaged in this task, and criminal enterprises of different kinds directed against the property of neutrals and belligerents alike. War has in effect been extended far beyond the bounds of the area in which opposing armies manoeuvre, and an unscrupulous belligerent may inflict the deadliest blows on his enemy in regions remote from actual fighting.

"It may be recalled that a certain Lieutenant Robert Fay of the German army was reported in the press last Autumn to have been detected experimenting with bombs designed to destroy merchant ships leaving America and operating in the interests of the enemies of Germany. He was said to have admitted that he was sent by the German authorities to the United States expressly for this purpose. His Majesty's Government are not aware what degree of truth there may be in this story, but numerous incidents in America and elsewhere have shown that the facts stated are real and may be typical.

"It is, then, evidently of the greatest importance for a belligerent power to intercept on the high seas not only mobilized members of the opposing army who may have taken service on neutral ships, but also those agents whom the enemy sends to injure his opponent abroad, or whose services he enjoys without having himself commissioned them. Practical consideration from the belligerents' points of view have changed and the change necessarily implies a modification in the precise description of enemy subjects whom it is lawful to arrest, supposing such a precise description can be said to have existed in any binding form.

"I may add that the action of the United States Government in forwarding requests for safe conducts for agents of States at war with this country whose actions had been such that their continued presence in the United States could no longer be tolerated affords a strong indication that the right to remove certain classes of persons from neutral ships in the circumstances of this present war, not be confined to persons embodied in the armed forces of a belligerent."

Secretary Lansing announced late today that Sir Edward Grey's note did not close the case to the satisfaction of the United States, and that the seizures on the China probably would be the subject of further correspondence soon. Secretary Lansing is of the opinion that there is no precedent which would uphold Great Britain's attempt to justify the seizures.

No Peace Move by Turks at Berne.

GENEVA, April 12, (via Paris.)—The French Ambassador and the British Minister today issued a note saying that a published report announcing the arrival at Berne of certain Turkish diplomats, who had entered into pourparlers with the British and French representatives with a view to propositions for peace, was entirely without foundation, so far as the British and French are concerned.

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PLAN TO TAKE OVER TEUTONIC VESSELS

Capitalists Here and in England Move to Take Advantage of British Hint.

SHIPS MAY FLY OUR FLAG

United States Government Said to be Willing If All Belligerents Agree to Transfers.

LONDON, April 12.—A group of international capitalists is losing no time in taking advantage of the hint given in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, that it might be possible to arrange for neutrals to take over interned tonnage.

Representatives of the financiers are making inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining the consent of the British Government to purchase all Austrian steamships interned in ports of the United States.

The group here has already approached Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, while other members in America have made inquiries at Washington, with the result that they have received information that purchased ships would be permitted to fly the American flag if all the belligerents concerned recognized the purchase as a bona fide transfer. It is reported that slightly more than thirty ships are included in the deal.

The possibility of other neutrals taking German and Austrian ships as a retaliatory measure is becoming more remote, especially in the case of Brazil, as it is reported that Germany has made arrangements to pay its coffee bill.

The proposal made here to seize an interned German ship for every vessel torpedoed is not believed to be practical, as Great Britain has only a few German ships and the neutrals show no disposition to follow the suggestion.

Mr. Breitung Has Scheme to Lease.

E. N. Breitung, the banker, has under consideration a new plan to lease all available idle ships of belligerent nations tied up in neutral ports and operate them under lease until the termination of the war. The plan is to apply not only to German and Austrian ships in United States and South American ports but also to English ships in German ports.

The idea of gathering this group of ships together into a fleet occurred to Mr. Breitung many months ago, long before the suggestions for a release of said ships was made by English statesmen. There have been a number of conferences among capitalists, and it is understood that a syndicate to finance the venture is in the making.

It is not now proposed to buy the ships outright. Such a proposal was entertained originally, but the excessive prices demanded seemed to make such a plan unfeasible. The Germans held out for very high prices, it was learned. They said that their ships had greater value, proportionately, than English ships of equal tonnage because they had not been operated under a strain as the English ships have been operated for the last eighteen months. The German ships have been maintained in excellent condition and could be fitted out on short notice.

Originally forty-eight ships were included in the list to be purchased. This list has now been much extended, it is believed. Negotiations are on with the German government and also with South American countries. Leasing contracts would stipulate a fixed monthly leasing price, and it would be stipulated that all ships be returned to owners at the conclusion of the war.

The shipping shortage has been on the cost of food in every country, it is believed, and the recent new campaign of the German submarines against shipping of all kinds tends daily to increase the shortage.

Mr. Breitung and his associates would not ply these ships between belligerent countries, but only between neutrals, and particularly to the Orient. They would carry only non-contraband goods. The plan would not be practical, of course, if the European nations at war did not agree to let the ships go unmolested, and such an understanding must be obtained if the plan is to work out.

No leases have been drawn up so far. There will be no difficulty over the financing, however, if the plan is approved. Washington officials, it is understood, have been sounded on the plan, and met favorably on the action.

Mr. Breitung purchased the Hamburg-American steamer Dacia a year ago. This transaction did not meet the approval of the British and French authorities, and the ship was captured at sea, confiscated as a French prize and later torpedoed by the Germans. The objection to that transaction lay in the fact that the money for the ship went to German interests and that the ship's cargo was destined for Germany.

If Mr. Breitung can obtain these other idle vessels, it is believed he will insist on a general approval by the warring nations of the stipulations in the contracts. All payments on leases destined for belligerents probably would be withheld until after the war.

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THADDEUS DAVID

77

What is the Clearing House?

THE Clearing House was originally simply a convenience for the exchange or "clearing" of the checks of different member banking institutions.

Later it was recognized that an association of banking institutions is in itself a factor for strength.

In order, therefore, to prove that its members are morally and financially worthy, the Clearing House has developed its present system of close supervision and searching examinations.

There are at present 61 members of the New York Clearing House—46 Banks and 14 Trust Companies beside the Columbia Trust Company.

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IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

GERMANS ENGULFED BY FIRE AND FLOOD

Eyewitness at French Front Sees Shattered Force Drown in the Meuse Waters.

SHELLS BLOW UP THE DIKES

Thrilling Scene Under Searchlights of One Tragedy of the Greatest Battles for Verdun.

From a Special Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN A VILLAGE, NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Monday, April 10, (via Paris, April 12.)—Yesterday I witnessed a great battle, the climax of the Verdun struggle. What a fury of charge and countercharge of two nations at grips, on the bloodstained slopes among the shell-torn trenches, these words could convey! In reality, it is very different.

Imagine yourself in the dark cabin of a ship, the whole fabric of which shudders in the tumult of her mighty engines as you peer through a narrow slit at a quick-changing cinema on a distant screen. For that was the Verdun battle as I saw it, save that those rapid glimpses revealed horrors no producer would dare feature.

Captain A. had led me through a maze of trenches, now burrowing in hollows, now terraced across heights with sandbags, to an observation post, buried deep in a hillside due south of Cumières village.

Night had fallen as we descended the steps into what seemed an ordinary workroom, furnished with stools and a table. The only window was a long embrasure, hidden outside by an ingenious arrangement of branches.

Two officers and some soldiers are at work, the first officer announcing figures with an eye glued to his telemeter glass, pivoted on a massive base—for the cannonade of the foe rocks the ground like the waves of a tempest—and the second officer bent over his maps, noting, calculating, then snapping orders to soldiers at the telephone.

Searchlight Picks Out Trenches.

The officers are regulating the fire of a battery two miles in the rear upon the German trenches down to our right, near the river, where the enemy is massing for an assault. At the same time they direct a searchlight whose rays illuminate their field of vision. I take my glasses and stand by the embrasure.

"Follow the searchlight and you will soon pick out the German trenches and see the effects of our fire," says my guide. For some moments I look, dazzled by the ray itself. It is like an immense white arm outstretched toward the horizon, barring my vision. Beside me the observer with his telemeter seizes his telephone and starts to direct the searchlight.

"Higher! Not so high! Lower—that's right. Cut off the light. Open her! Steady now."

And the ray shifts and vanishes, reappears, grows bigger, and diminishes, finally focusing on a far-off point, obedient to the orders like a pencil in a giant hand.

As the receiver clicks back on the telephone I can see clearly. It is a patch of field, streaked diagonally by a dark line, which is the German trench. Clouds of smoke obscure it at intervals, stabbed by swift flashes.

I watch interminably, nothing changes. Then the observer throws another order into the telephone, and a second ray doubles the field of view.

He turns toward his companion at the table and reels off figures in a level, unhurried tone. The latter transmits more figures to the soldier, who has resumed his telephoning. All three seem perfectly calm, but I sense a thrill of anticipation.

Suddenly the field patch is covered with scurrying dots like a mass of excited ants, rushing forward across the light, out of the picture into the darkness. It is the enemy charging at last.

Horrible Scene Is Revealed.

Then a dense thundercloud covers everything. The searchlight's rays beat vainly against its yellowish walls. The glass trembles in my hand.

Like a nightmare vision, conjured by magic amid the smoke, a horrible scene is revealed, first dimly, then clearer, and finally very distinct in the sharp white light.

The field, the dark line, and the rushing ants have disappeared. In their place a ragged hollow, wherein blocks of earth, like huge treetrunks, roll and quiver.

Among them the tiny dark things are writhing like fallen leaves fluttered by by the breeze. Those shapeless objects are German soldiers.

As the smoke clears I distinguish arms raised in agony or supplication. Some try to crawl upward. They form heaps, sliding back together, as one mounts another and drags him down.

Meanwhile from the right of the scene, what seems to be an immense black snake, creeps forward. In the ray of the light it glimmers, and the observer besides me mutters, "My God."

It reaches the lip of the hollow, and the mass of crawling men quiver with a new agitation. It is the water of the Meuse overwhelming the German survivors, already dazed and disabled by the same concentration of melinite that ruptured the river's dikes. With frantic gestures the Germans fight upward, there comes a flash, and another cloud patch, half-veiling the chaos of earth and water, and drowning men.

Then the shells begin to fall rapidly, and the searchlight abandons the struggle against the smoke, swinging higher along the bare hillside. A few moments later it returns. I see a placid pool glimmering beneath the ray, save where an occasional spot of blackness is floating motionless.

I look at my watch. Three hours have passed since we entered the post. That is what I saw of the greatest battle for Verdun.

TOWNSHEND EXPECTS SOON TO BE RELIEVED

Reports He's Well at Kut-el-Amara—3,000 British Killed in Attack, Turks Say.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, April 12.—Sir Lionel Phillips, a leading South African gold mine operator, announced today that he had received a cablegram dated last Friday from Major Gen. Charles Townshend, commander of the British troops besieged in Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, stating that he was well and was expecting to be relieved shortly.

BERLIN, April 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A British Mesopotamia force, composed of troops transferred from the Dardanelles, were repulsed by Turkish troops on April 9, after losing more than 3,000 killed, according to a Turkish Headquarters report dated April 11, which says:

Irak Front—The British again were bloodily defeated near Felahie. On April 9, after one hour and a half of heavy artillery preparation, the enemy attacked with all his forces our positions near Felahie. The battle lasted six hours.

The enemy at the beginning of the engagement succeeded in entering partially our trenches, but the Turkish troops killed with the bayonet those who reached the trenches. The remaining enemy troops were driven back to their trenches.

In the Turkish trenches and before them more than 3,000 dead enemies were counted.

Of the enemy troops the British Thirteenth Division composed exclusively of British troops which had fought at the Dardanelles, suffered mostly.

The failure of an attack on the Turkish positions at Sannayyat, near Felahie, was announced officially by the British War Office on Monday.

GERMANS ACCUSE MARYE.

Assert American Ex-Ambassador Said He Hoped Russia Would Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—Under the headline, "A Model Neutral Ambassador," the Vossische Zeitung prints the following Stockholm dispatch:

"Former American Ambassador Marye, whose place in the next few days will be taken by David R. Francis, unbosomed himself to Russian newspapermen, but afterwards appears to have been uneasy at having talked too much, for he requested all Petrograd editorial offices to suppress the interview entirely, or at least to make it quite harmless. Here are a few of his sentences in the original form:

"'I know of no other power in Europe for which the United States feels such sympathy as for Russia. In the entire duration of the war North America has given a countless chain of practical proofs of its friendship and political sympathy for Russia.

"'As the Ambassador of a neutral power I am not in a position to state these proofs specifically. America hopes and longs for Russia's victory. This thought filled me during my seventeen months of activity in my Petrograd office, and I know that my successor holds the same views.'"

FIGHTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

German Attacks at Several Points Repulsed, Petrograd Reports.

PETROGRAD, April 12.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Dvina front and south of the Dvinsk region there has been cannonading and rifle firing at various places. In the Lubin region, southwest of Pinsk, our volunteers were successful in engagements with German scouts.

North and south of the Olyka, Railway station we repulsed enemy attempts to intrench near our trenches.

BERLIN, April 12, (via London)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

Near Garbunowka, northwest of Dvinsk, Russian night attacks by several companies were repulsed.

STILL ADVANCE IN ARMENIA.

Russians Wrest More Positions from the Turks.

PETROGRAD, April 12.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin concerning operations in the Caucasus:

Our troops continue to wrest positions from the enemy west of Erzerum.

In the region of Bitlis we repulsed all enemy attacks.

South of Lake Urumiah we defeated Kurd detachments, which hastily retreated southward.

RUMANIA WORRIES ITALY.

Renewal of Trade Relations with Teuton Allies Causes Suspicion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 12.—Uneasiness about the intentions of Rumania, which for a considerable time was much allayed, is again manifest owing to Rumania's renewed commercial relations with the Central Powers. There is a general feeling that Rumania should not be trusted until she shows her intentions by acts. The closing of the Russian-Rumanian frontier is supposed to be a measure of reprisal for the Rumanian economic arrangements with Bulgaria and the Central Empires.

I am informed by a friend of the Entente just arrived from Rumania that all these indications mean nothing, that Rumania will wait until victory is sure for one side or the other, then definitely join the victor. Germany well understands this, it is declared, and hence her determination to capture Verdun at all costs. Even that success, however, would not be sufficient to decide Rumania, which is taking no chances.

FIGHT ON GREEK BORDER.

Report That Allies Lost Position at Deve Tepe Not Confirmed.

PARIS, April 12.—Resumption of violent cannonading along the Greek frontier, in the vicinity of Gievgeli and Doiran, is reported in a dispatch from Saloniki to the Journal. It is said the French artillery had the advantage.

It is also reported that the Germanic allies captured the fortified position at Deve Tepe, but this has not been confirmed.

LONE FRENCH AIRMAN FIGHTS FIVE FOKKERS

Eludes Their Concerted Attack, Fires and Escapes—Daring Feat of Youth.

PARIS, April 12.—As the French infantry and artillery are making every effort to block the efforts of the Germans to get toward Verdun their comrades in the air are no less busy. They have now established a complete ascendency in that element and every day sees fresh exploits.

Adjutant Navarre, who has accounted for seven German aeroplanes, was in the air twenty-four hours in three days last week. He seems to sit in his machine as a good riders sits upon his horse. He handles his machine-gun in such a way that to load it he has to let go the levers of the air-craft. When it was pointed out to him that this was dangerous, he answered:

"Possibly, but it is more convenient."

A few days ago Navarre fought five Fokkers single-handed.

"They were fairly far off," he said, "to the right and left, and before and behind. I made sure that my baby (a fast aeroplane) was well in hand, and I did some tricks to amuse them.

"Suddenly, as if at a given signal, all five bore down on me. I waited for them. Then I made three little loops and came up behind two Fokkers. Naturally I let drive at them. The others dared not try to snipe me for fear of hitting their own pals. It was extremely funny."

One of the most extraordinary feats was performed by a beginner who is not yet twenty-one years old.

"I was having a little argument with two passengers in a Fokker," said he, smilingly. "A broadside from their machine-guns put mine out of business. There was nothing for me to do but to make myself scarce, but I was so angry I made a swoop at them and my propeller caught the tail of their machine, taking off the best part of it.

"The blow put my engine out of gear, and I dropped 3,000 feet. I thought I was going to be shot out of my machine, but I managed to right her in time and had the satisfaction of seeing my two Germans finish the race to death alone."

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES.

Make Progress in Ledro Valley—Lose Near Riva, Austrians Say.

ROME, April 12.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Ledro Valley by methodical offensive operations we advanced our occupation to the heights north of Riponale, between the Concei Valley and Garda. Our infantry, with efficacious support of the artillery, took by assault a strong line of trenches and redoubts along the southern slopes of Monte Pari and Cinnadoro and on the rocks of Monte Sperone. The enemy defenses, after sustaining heavy losses, profiting by the nature of the ground, succeeded in retiring. We took twenty prisoners.

An intense artillery action continues between the Adige River and Brenta and along the Isonzo front.

The effective fire of our batteries has prevented the enemy from repairing the Luserna fortress in the Upper Astico Valley and destroyed revictualing depots at Santa Caterina and Uggowitz, in the Fella Valley.

BERLIN, April 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statetment issued today at the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters says:

Lively artillery duels are going on in several sectors of the Italian front. Near Riva the enemy was ejected from several salient trenches and one defensive wall south of Sperone which had been occupied by him. The Italian attack thus ended in a complete failure.

ASSAILS TRAITOR 'DUKES.'

M. P. Suggests Cumberland and and Albany Be Dropped.

LONDON, April 12.—Swift MacNeill suggested in the House of Commons today that an act be passed depriving the "traitor" Dukes of Cumberland and Albany, cousins of King George, who are serving with the German army, of their British peerages.

Premier Asquith replied that he did not believe the time of the House would be employed profitably with such legislation, as the Dukes already had been expelled from the Order of the Garter.

Sir Arthur Markham said such a bill would pass in three minutes.

BIG TAX ON WAR GAINS FAVORED BY REICHSTAG

Immediate Taxation to Finance Large Expenditures Also May Be Adopted.

BERLIN, April 12, (via London.)—It is evident from the deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee that Parliament is inclined to go much farther than Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, in the taxation of war profits and to finance the larger propositions of war expenditures by immediate taxation.

After adopting by a large majority the principle of special taxation of increased incomes during the war period, the committee voted to begin the taxation of property accumulations during the war at 1,000 marks, instead of 3,000 marks, as provided in the Government measure, and a heavily increased scale of taxation on medium accumulations between 10,000 marks and 500,000 marks. These are taxable at 6 to 20 per cent., and when accompanied by a corresponding increase in income, as is the case when they are derived from war profits, the income is also taxed at the same rate.

TO STUDY IN BOMB AREA.

Austrian University to Open Despite Peril of Aerial Raids.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—What is said to be the only university in the world where students will study to the accompaniment of heavy cannonading is Franz Josef University at Czernowitz, which, after being closed for two years, will resume on May 1, despite the visits of bomb-dropping Russian fliers, and which is, in fact, still within range of the Russian guns.

The university suffered no damage from the temporary tenancy of Cossacks since last Fall. Professors of Greek and the Oriental theological faculty have been ready for classes for some time, and now the philosophical and jurisprudence departments are to resume. Considerable pride is felt by Teutons that this Eastern bulwark of German kultur is reopening, despite the proximity of the enemy.

A Gala Gathering Of Easter Cravats

THE beauty and originality of my Neckwear is an oft-told tale to New Yorkers. I pay more attention to rarity of pattern and the "big-little" excellences of making, such as silks expressly chosen *to knot well* and neckbands *that slip freely.*

Come to see the largest and smartest gathering of *Easter Four-In-Hands* and *Bow-Knot Ties* in all New York at 50c to $3.

The *"Oxweave"* (White Oxford Cloth) in *Metric Shirts* is the best value I've ever seen or sold at $1.50.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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ORIGINAL TOTAL $6,471,739

Committee to Hear Testimony as to Exact Words Maurer Used in Labor Forum Speech.

The Board of Education on Dec. 29, 1914, requested the Board of Estimate to issue corporate stock to the amount of $6,471,739 for new school buildings, additions, alterations, and sites. On Feb. 23, 1916, the request was repeated. A joint meeting of the Committee on Elementary Schools, on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training, and on Buildings was held, and yesterday they made a report withdrawing the request for $6,471,739 and asking instead $2,873,695, which was increased later to $3,766,807 by the board. The amount requested for alterations, additions, and equipment was $655,452, divided as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dis.	P. S.	Alterations.	Additions.	Equipm't.	Total.
17	72	$7,102	.....	$9,640	$16,742
17	83	3,614	.....	11,660	15,274
17	101	3,600	.....	4,860	8,460
16	109	10,425	.....	18,880	29,305
17	121	9,705	.....	6,350	16,055
17	168	14,100	.....	18,365	32,465
17	171	13,225	.....	13,795	27,020

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

25	4	49,546	.....	.....	49,546
26	5	.....	$3,000	.....	3,000
23	30	1,000	.....	5,615	6,615
28	32	37,500	.....	.....	37,500
25	40	20,850	.....	.....	20,850
23	43	6,000	.....	10,915	16,915
28	45	6,000	.....	.....	6,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

31	16	5,580	.....	8,040	13,620
34	31	10,105	.....	8,040	18,145
31	38	4,930	.....	5,145	10,075
31	50	6,360	.....	10,790	17,090
34	64	4,740	.....	14,085	18,785
39	66	13,000	.....	10,790	23,790
40	72	12,005	.....	8,040	20,045
39	109	21,400	.....	14,085	35,485
34	110	9,850	.....	8,040	17,890
31	122	6,350	.....	8,040	14,390
39	125	6,075	.....	5,145	11,220
34	126	10,200	.....	8,040	18,240
34	132	11,700	6,500	8,040	26,240
40	149	11,955	.....	10,790	22,745
39	156	12,025	.....	14,585	26,610
39	165	9,000	.....	8,040	17,040
40	173	10,075	.....	10,790	20,865
40	174	9,250	.....	10,790	20,040
39	175	9,350	.....	8,040	17,390

They asked for $1,688,243 for new school buildings and additional sites, divided as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dist.	P. S.	New Buildings.	Additional Sites.	Total.
17	101	.....	$50,000	$50,000

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

25	40	.....	25,000	25,000
23	43	.....	50,000	50,000
26	45	.....	100,000	100,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

34	20	$337,610	240,000	577,610
28	29	376,775	160,000	536,775
40	64	.....	15,000	15,000
40	149	.....	10,000	10,000
38	New bldg.	231,858	72,000	303,858

The additional amount of $550,000 was asked for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a school building in the vicinity of 179th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx.

Queens Asks More Money.

There was a delegation from Newtown which wanted an appropriation for the high school there. They filled the gallery of the board room. Rupert B. Thomas, member for Flushing, and Bernard Suydam, member from Elmhurst, spoke in favor of including in the report $39,187 for the Newtown High School, $384,839 for the Bryant High School, and $89,095 for Public School 6, Steinway Avenue, near Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City. That elementary school has 903 children on part time. It was asserted that Queens ought not to be left out of the reports. Conditions in the two high schools, it was said, were bad. The appropriations would take high school pupils from the elementary schools which they were now attending and would give a large number of seats to the elementary school children.

Arthur S. Somers of Brooklyn spoke against the report, which, he said, had been loosely drawn. He instanced the $240,000 for an additional site for P. S. 20 in Brooklyn. It was far more, he declared, than the site was worth. Thomas W. Churchill said the Board of Estimate had promised $5,000,000 for the alterations, additions and new schools. He moved that the board be requested to give that amount, but this motion was lost. He then caused to be inserted in the report the statement that the new schools were to be duplicate schools, but not necessarily Gary schools. One feature he most admired in the schools at Gary, Ind., he said, was the high school and elementary school in one building. He had expected that that feature would be introduced in the New York schools. There had been an opportunity to try it in one of the Staten Island schools, but nothing had come of the matter. He said he wanted it distinctly understood that the money asked for was to be expended by the Board of Education as it saw fit, in a legal manner.

The money asked for the three Queens Borough schools was included in the report which was adopted by the board. The total requested was $3,766,807.

The proposal to transfer William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., from the Board of Estimate to the Board of Education was dropped when John Martin explained that the Corporation Counsel had cast doubt upon the legality of such a transfer.

The Maurer Incident.

The speech of James Maurer in the Washington Irving High School before the Labor Forum last Sunday was brought before the board again by a motion of John J. Keller, that the Committee on Care of Buildings be instructed to revoke forthwith the permits granted to the Labor Forum and the Civic Forum to use the auditoriums in the high school and in P. S. 84, Brooklyn, respectively.

Isadore Montefiore Levy, Chairman of that committee, moved that the matter be referred to it with directions to report at the next meeting of the board, and this was carried.

Mr. Levy said to a reporter for THE TIMES that the committee proposes now to hold a public meeting to which all persons who were at the Washington Irving High School affair would be invited to give their testimony as to what Maurer really said.

MARSHALL IS RELIEVED IN THE BUCHANAN CASE

Special Prosecutors Named for Action Against Congressman and Franz Rintelen.

United States District Attorney Marshall has been relieved by Attorney General Gregory of the conduct of the Sherman law case against Franz Rintelen, the German agent who is now in the hands of the British, and others for a conspiracy to foment strikes at steamship piers and munition works. One of those mentioned in the indictment is Congressman Buchanan, and as he has moved to impeach Mr. Marshall, the District Attorney thinks it would be better if the case were taken out of his hands.

Attorney General Gregory has appointed in Mr. Marshall's place John Lord O'Brien, formerly United States Attorney at Buffalo, and L. R. Oeland of Orland & Kuhn, 115 Broadway.

Here is Mr. Marshall's letter to Attorney General Gregory:

April 11, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General: I write write to confirm the request which I made of you some time ago, that you appoint special counsel to conduct the case of the United States vs. Rintelen, Buchanan, and others, and that you personally make the selection of counsel and place the whole of the conduct of the prosecution in their hands.

In making this request I am actuated only by my desire to see that full justice is done in this case. The motion which the defendant Buchanan made to impeach me, I am convinced, had two objects in view. One was to drive me from the performance of my duty and prevent me from proceeding with the case against himself, and in this attempt he has totally failed.

He had, however, I believe, another object in view; he calculated, I think, that if he failed in his impeachment and failed in driving me from the case, he could at least create upon the trial of the case an atmosphere of personal antagonism between himself and me and bring about an impression in the minds of the jury, who will try the case that his prosecutor is animated by motives of personal animosity to him. Such a suggestion upon a trial is insidious and difficult to meet, and I have been, as I explained to you, most anxious that the trial of this case should be conducted so that nothing but the real merits of the case should be considered by the jury. I have concluded, as I explained to you, that there is so much danger that this false issue might be introduced into the case for the benefit of the defendant Buchanan that I think the best interests of the Government require that you should appoint special counsel to conduct this prosecution.

I regret that I have been disqualified through no fault of my own from serving the Government in the present case, but am assured from our conversation the other day, in which you told me the names of the gentlemen whom you had under consideration as special counsel, that full justice will be done to the case.

Very truly yours,
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney.

The Hon. T. W. GREGORY, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

When Mr. Marshall took office there were some other cases in which he was not expected to act on account of his connection with them while in private practice. Among them were the New Haven case and the prosecution for postal frauds of Myers & Wisner.

POPE ANGRY WITH MERCIER.

Holds That His 'Excessive Activity' Is Doing Harm to Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—According to reports circulating in Vatican circles the Pope is annoyed by what is called there "Cardinal Mercier's excessive activity." He sent a fresh message of moderation to the Belgian Primate, but so far the Pontiff has resisted pressure from many quarters to disavow Mgr. Mercier's attitude.

The Pontiff doesn't wish to resort to any action which might imperil even apparently the neutrality of the Holy See, but he firmly believes that the resurrection of Belgium is not being assisted by the hostile attitude of its population to the present occupants, which, it is held, can only delay it by hindering the efforts of those working for its attainment.

ARRESTS IN PLOT TO SINK LINERS

Continued from Page 1.

he had failed to make them sufficiently powerful. They had exploded and started fires, Fay said, but had failed to completely destroy the ships, as had been intended; and it was intimated that higher German authorities in this country were greatly displeased. It is understood that Captain von Kleist was not the man referred to in this statement, but that it is another chemist who has not yet been arrested but whose apprehension is expected at any moment.

The detectives worked on for months, confident that the bombs which had been placed on ships in New York Harbor had been manufactured not far from New York. Eventually they gathered evidence which led them to conclude that the bombs had been placed on the sugar ships through the agency of captains of the lighters which carried the sugar from piers out to the ships in the harbor—men who had been bribed to do this work by German agents.

Several lighter Captains were eventually arrested on the charge of stealing sugar. It was hoped by the detectives that information could be gleaned from them which would lead to the conviction of men who had instigated the placing of bombs, but, although several convictions for larceny followed, there were no confessions which gave any assistance in the larger task.

Erie Basin Bomb Gives Lead.

Further aid came to the police when the steamship Tyninghame, loading with sugar for France, caught fire at her pier in the Erie Basin on Dec. 4. Here too an unexploded bomb was discovered on board, and the police took it, with those shipped back from the Kirkoswald, and continued the hunt for the makers.

It was through acquaintances formed by German-American detectives, members of the New York police force who are German by descent but American by preference, that finally led to the arrests. Some of these men became intimate with Ernest Becker.

At German cafés, in German gatherings they talked to him about the things they would like to do for the Fatherland. Eventually, according to the police story, Becker began to tell them some of the things he was doing. He told them that in the long hours of idleness to which he as well as the other members of the crews of the ships laid up at Hoboken were condemned, he had manufactured the lead containers for not a few, but hundreds of bombs.

He told them, too, of some of the men who had received the containers from him, and gave information which led the police to the plant of the New Jersey Agricultural & Chemical Company. There, according to the police belief, the explosives and chemicals were put into the containers and the bombs sealed up. The distribution, which it is still believed was through lighter Captains, was planned, financed, and carried out by persons not yet arrested, but whose identity, it is understood, is known to the police.

Eventually Captain Tunney's chain of evidence against some of the men he was seeking was satisfactory. The exact circumstances of the arrests of the four the police were reluctant to disclose last night, but the work required a large squad of men. Captain Tunney himself, Sergeants Barnetz and Busby, and Detectives Barth, Kenguelly, Jenkins, Walsh, Coy, Murphy, Sterritt, Correll, Polignani and Kiley.

Decoyed from Hoboken.

There is reason to believe that Captain von Kleist, the Superintendent of the chemical factory, has been in police custody since Tuesday night, and, indeed, for weeks past all of the men arrested have been under such close surveillance that their every move was known to the detectives.

Last night Becker, in Hoboken, got a telephone message which purported to come from his friend, Kleist. This message summoned him to New York, and as he got out of the Hudson Tube detectives were waiting for him and took him to headquarters. Captain Bode was arrested in New York, and a message which seemed to come from him called Captain Wolpert in from his New Jersey home on a matter of urgent business. He, too, was met at the tube station by detectives, and presently all four were at Police Headquarters.

At the same time that the arrests were made the police investigated the plant of the Agricultural & Chemical Company and von Kleist's home in Hoboken. They found three bombs, a large number of detonating caps, and other explosives, which are now in the hands of department chemists for analysis. Then Captain Tunney, assisted by his detectives and by Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, who has been taking an active part in the search for the bombmakers ever since the series of fires on sugar and munition ships began at the Brooklyn piers, started to work on his Inquisition.

Becker eventually admitted to the police that he had made the containers—hundreds of them—on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse; that he had delivered them regularly to von Kleist, in whose factory he said the assembling was carried out; and that he had delivered at least one to Captain Wolpert. The three bombs found on von Kleist's premises were shown to Becker and he identified the containers as being some of those that he had made and delivered direct to von Kleist.

Sent Oil as Fertiliser.

Captain von Kleist has so far refused to admit any part in the manufacture of the bombs, but when he had started to tell the police his version of the activities of his factory he began to make admission which resulted in the letting out of the story of how the "fertiliser" was being treated in Germany to make it yield back the lubricating oil which was so large a component.

Neither Captain Wolpert nor Captain Bode would say anything; but the police have evidence that Captain Bode was sent to von Kleist's factory some months ago from the German headquarters in New York.

It was said that he carried a message from von Papen, who at that time was the German Military Attaché in this country, who was later recalled with Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché, at the request of the United States Government, who later served on the German General Staff and was recently reported as having entered Holland on a confidential mission from his Government. Von Papen, according to the police, was dissatisfied with the quantity of "fertiliser" turned out by the Agricultural & Chemical Company and warned von Kliest that he would have to do better than that.

The direct evidence connecting Bode and Wolpert with the shipment of bombs in merchant ships is not yet disclosed, but the police are satisfied with their case, it is understood. Both men demanded lawyers and said that until they had counsel they would say nothing; and it is supposed that this morning, when they have had an opportunity to consult attorneys, they may be more ready to answer the questions of the police.

Sent Many Bombs Elsewhere.

The bombs which it is said the men arrested last night manufactured were not used in vessels leaving New York Harbor only. They were shipped, according to the police, all over the country—shipped in suitcases.

It will be recalled also that in the alleged plots to blow up the Welland Canal, for complicity in which Captain Hans Tauscher, the husband of Johanna Gadski, the opera singer, was arrested a few weeks ago, suitcases were used to transport the explosives which were to be employed in the work of destruction. The Tauscher case has not been connected with the present arrests by the police.

A TIMES reporter went to the supposed Hoboken residence of Captain E. W. A. C. von Kleist at 1,121 Garden Street last night and, after ringing the bell for some time, a young man who appeared to be about 20 came to the door and seemed disposed to talk to the reporter, but before he could even say who he was a voice, in German called from the rear of the house, and the young man slammed the door shut.

The New Jersey Agricultural & Chemical Company, which is situated on the corner of Twelfth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, is a frame building, one-story high in front and two in back. It has a frontage of 125 feet. From persons in the nighborhood of the factory who seemed interested in the report of the arrests on the bomb plot charge, it was learned that at least four of the employes who have entered the doors of the factory consistently for the last few days have been Germans. These persons also said that a man named Scheele, a physician, who lived at 1,229 Park Avenue, Hoboken, was the head of the concern. The house at 1,229 Park Avenue has been vacant for the last five days, neighbors said, because they had heard that the occupant, a man named "Sheele," had a money quarrel with another man named "von Kleist."

Some of the Ships That Were Fired.

Mysterious fires were discovered or bombs were found on these ships:

KNUTSFORD, (British)—Bomb found in cargo of sugar on Feb. 29, 1915.

TOURAINE, (French)—Fire discovered on March 6, 1915, when ship was 500 miles off Irish coast; put into Havre under own steam.

LORD ERNE, (British)—Two bombs found in cargo on April 10, 1915, as ship was en route to Havre with munitions.

DEVON CITY, (British)—Bomb found aboard on April 27, 1915, as ship was sailing for Havre.

SAMLAND, (Belgian,) owned by American company)—Two bombs aboard found while ship was taking cargo of munitions to London in May, 1915.

KIRKOSWALD, (British)—Four bombs found in her cargo of sugar on June 8, 1915, en route to Marseilles.

MINNEHAHA, (British)—It was said that Eric Muenter, also known as Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, had placed a bomb in the liner. While the ship was off the coast of Halifax on July 9, 1915, the clock set by Holt for an explosion on a liner at sea, a bomb caused a fire aboard, and the ship was forced to put into Halifax.

STRATHTAY, (British)—Bomb found in her cargo on July 14, 1915, as she was sailing for Marseilles.

CRAGSIDE, (British)—Fire discovered in her cargo of sugar as she lay at pier at foot of West Twenty-third Street on July 24, 1915. Damage, $125,000.

WILLISTER, (British)—Bomb found in cargo on Aug. 13, 1915.

SANT' ANNA, (French)—Fire aboard on Sept. 11, 1915, as ship was making for Marseilles with more than 1,700 passengers.

ATHINAI, (Greek)—Abandoned at sea on Sept. 18, 1915, after mysterious fire had driven more than 400 passengers and crew to the liner Tuscania.

RIO LAGES, (British)—Put into Halifax on Nov. 4, 1915, after fire had been discovered in her cargo of sugar four days out from port.

ROCHAMBEAU, (French)—Fire discovered on Nov. 7, 1915, when vessel was in middle of ocean bound from New York to Bordeaux.

LIVIETTA, (Italian)—Bound from Texas to Rio de Janeiro with cargo of oil; damaged by bomb explosion on Nov. 11, 1915.

FORT WORTH, (harbor lighter)—Fire discovered in cargo of cotton on Nov. 21, 1915. Damage, $5,000.

BANKDALE, (British)—Caught fire off Bordeaux on Nov. 2, 1915, after six fire bombs had been found and thrown overboard.

EUTERPE, (British)—Bomb found on Nov. 3, 1915.

LORD ORMONDE, (British)—Fire was discovered in her hold on Dec. 2, 1915, just out of Bordeaux, whence she was bound with a cargo of sugar and horses.

TYNINGHAME, (British)—Two fires discovered in her cargo of sugar. The first was discovered on Dec. 5, 1915, as she lay at Long Pier, Erie Basin; loss, $20,000. Second fire on Dec. 11 after vessel had put to sea; second loss, $75,000.

INCHMOOR, (British)—Fire discovered in her hold on Dec. 28, 1915, as she lay at Pier 26 in Brooklyn after taking aboard a cargo of 3,500 tons of sugar for the British Government. Damage estimated at $100,000.

SIGNA, (Swedish)—Bomb found in cargo of machinery on Jan. 21, 1916.

ROSEBANK, (British)—Two bombs found in cargo in mid-ocean few days after vessel left Philadelphia on Jan. 22, 1916.

HANMINGTON COURT, (British)—Bomb found on Feb. 6, 1916

DALTON, (British)—Bomb found on Feb. 16, 1916.

BOLTON CASTLE and PACIFIC, (Both British)—Destroyed by fire at Pier 38, Brooklyn, on Feb. 16, 1916. Laden with paraffine and oils for the Russian Government. Loss $3,000,000. Defective wiring at pier said to have been cause.

TENNYSON, (British)—Explosion in hold on Feb. 18, 1916, while ship was bound from Rio de Janiero to New York, killed three men. Supposed to have been caused by bomb or projectile from warship.

ARRACAN, (British)—Ready to sail from St. John, N. B., on Feb. 21, 1916, with cargo of munitions; damage slight.

ILZINGTON COURT, (British)—Bomb found in cargo of hay on Feb. 26, 1916.

EURYMACHUS, (British)—Fire discovered on Feb. 28, 1916, as she was loading cotton, paraffine, and oils at Pier 3, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; cargo for Vladivostok; damage, $75,000.

VEENDIJK, (Dutch)—Mysterious fire as ship was in New York Harbor, March 3, 1916.

MARTA, (Swedish)—Fire discovered in her hold on April 3, 1916, at Pier 38, Brooklyn; she had a cargo of auto trucks, zinc, and alcohol for the Allies; damage slight.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, April 16. Order in advance.—Advt.

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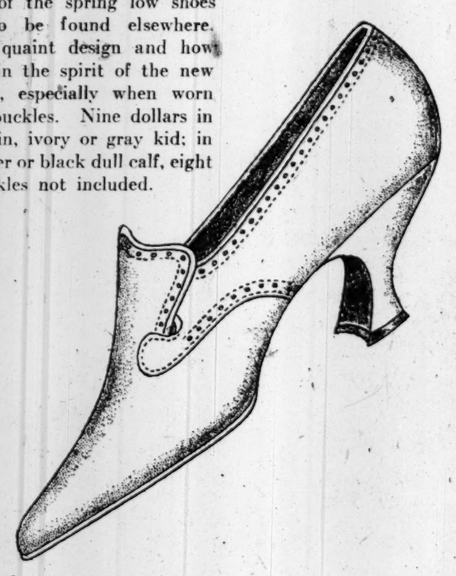

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HAY ARMY BILL CRITICISED

Menken and Reuterdahl Express Their Disapproval — How League Got Ford's Cash.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Sessions of the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States were featured today by attacks on Secretary Daniels because of his refusal to permit Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske to read a paper at the convention, and a denunciation of the Hay Army bill by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League.

Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, called the Navy Department's policy narrow and assailed the Secretary for what he termed a suppression of free speech. Henry Reuterdahl declared the department's attitude was only a reflection of the attitude of the White House and said that "every administration must have its Dreyfus."

Mr. Menken characterized the Hay bill as a menace to the country and as a violation of every recommendation of experts. He charged that Congress was ignoring a demand for defense on lines laid down by men who knew. He said the American people had shown themselves for preparedness and that Congress should know "that their delays are intolerable and that if we are attacked theirs will be the penalty for the wreck and ruin of our country."

The Navy League received a telegram today from a Chicago newspaper offering to donate to the league money it received from an anti-preparedness advertisement inserted by Henry Ford. The league accepted the donation, and also telegraphed to Mr. Ford, thanking him for the contribution.

The league held its annual banquet tonight with George von L. Meyer and John Temple Graves as the principal speakers.

Although Secretary Daniels refused to permit Rear Admiral Fiske to read his paper before the convention, the paper, previously published in Naval Institute, the official publication of the Navy War College, was read by William Mather Lewis of Lake Forest, Ill., while the meeting cheered roundly.

Colonel Thompson read a letter from Secretary Daniels denying a request that the Admiral read the paper, and declared:

"I desire to express my sorrow that the Navy Department should take this narrow view, so strongly in conflict with that taken by the War Department. This question goes behind a mere departmental wish. It involves the constitutional right of free speech that an officer of fifty years' service, acknowledged as one of the leaders of his profession, should be denied the right to say that two and two make four."

Lack of logical method in the development of the American Navy was deplored in Admiral Fiske's paper on "Naval Strategy," as read at the convention.

"In the elementary parts of the naval profession," said the paper, "we do very well. But of the higher branches, particularly of strategy, we have little clear conception. If we compare the strategical methods employed by, say, Germany and us, we are forced to admit that the German methods are better adapted to produce economically a navy fitted to contend successfully in war against an enemy."

Isaac M. Seligman, New York banker, gave his opinion of how preparedness should be advanced. He recommended an increase of the income tax, an inheritance tax, if necessary, and additional revenues from the tariff and from various classes of stamp taxes.

The weakness of the American army and navy was pictured by Charles G. Curtis of New York. Most of the trouble was attributed by the speaker to the fact that this country has no defense commission to advise the President and Congress, and that the navy has no general staff.

SENATE FOR NITRO PLANT.

Dispute Develops Over Federal Right to Make Fertilizer.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Favorable action by the Senate on the proposal to construct a huge hydro-electric air nitrogen plant for the manufacture of explosives in war times and fertilizer in peace was forecast today when a motion by Senator Hardwick to strike out the fertilizer feature of the pending amendment to the army bill was defeated 47 to 24.

The amendment, introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina, was under discussion all day. It provides for a plant with an ultimate cost of $15,000,000, the surplus nitric acid over what may be needed for power to go into fertilizer to be sold directly to farmers by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator Hardwick declared the plan socialistic and repugnant to the spirit of democracy. Senator Sutherland questioned the constitutionality of the fertilizer proposal, although he said there could be no question as to the Government's power to manufacture chemicals for its own military needs.

With the Hardwick proposal out of the way, Senator Underwood proposed to add a paragraph to the Smith amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase or lease rights to the most suitable process for the production of air nitrogen and also to lease the proposed plant, should he so desire, for private manufacture of fertilizer in peace time.

Senator Hardwick again assailed the plan, asserting that while the Smith amendment was bad enough, the Underwood proposal was worse.

The Underwood amendment was still pending when the Senate took a recess until tomorrow.

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(The Dots)
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OWING to the expiration of an American patent, we are enabled to make the above announcement, having anticipated this event and purchased these balls months ago from the English manufacturers. They have just arrived.
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$9 per Doz. 75c each

LIMIT MARCHERS TO 50,000.

Committee Also to Restrict the Preparedness Parade in Time.

The question of limiting the number of marchers in the Citizens' Preparedness parade on May 13 to 50,000, so that the demonstration will occupy only an afternoon, is to be considered by the Executive Committee. Fifty trades and businesses having already enrolled for the march, the committee has decided to drop the work of organization and prepare plans to handle its numbers.

It is the desire of the committee to have the parade last half as long as the Gold or Sound Money parade in 1896, and the Taft parade in 1908. The number of marchers in each of those was 92,000, and they streamed from the financial district to Fortieth Street from morning until night.

Due to subway construction in Broadway, the parade will leave that street at City Hall Park and march to the vicinity of Washington Square in Lafayette. Then it will swing into Fifth Avenue and march to Fortieth Street. That the parade would not be partisan or political was emphasized by members of the committee yesterday. For the first time a squadron of city employes will march, and Mayor Mitchel himself will review it.

General O'Ryan has asked the National Guard to co-operate, although no man will wear a uniform. Neither will there be guns, or horses, or fancy accoutrements. They are barred. Only flags and banners will be carried. Commissioner Woods has been asked to address the Executive Committee at its meeting at the Yale Club next Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. A week later General Wood will talk.

GEN. WOOD ON DEFENSE.

Tells Students of Many Needs Besides an Army in War Time.

General Leonard Wood, who is a doctor of medicine, addressed the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, yesterday, on "Preparedness."

"Dr. Wood," as the Dean called him, called attention to the fact that there are in New York State 80,000 chauffeurs, about twice the strength of the mobile army of the United States. He found that the school teachers and the policemen in the State outnumbered the nation's defenders.

General Wood especially urged that all classes prepare to be of service in time of war. He said that giving the most liberal construction to the laws not more than 52 per cent. of the male population is physically fit to fight, but that in time of war so varied were duties that nearly every man could be of service. Some could make munitions and others could aid in chemistry, surgery, medicine, and in the hospital and transport service.

He compared the fighting line to the keen edge of a massive blade of steel which must constantly be renewed and which depends for its power upon the great mass of metal back of it.

The speaker pointed out the need for an adequate standing army and said that especially in the course of preparation the country should see that enough officers were trained for duty.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the National Security League.

WOOD SILENT ON ATTACK.

General Accused of "Pernicious Activity" for Preparedness.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday refused to comment on a Washington dispatch to The Evening Post, headed "General Wood's Pernicious Activity."

The dispatch asserted that except for its fear that the Republicans would make a political issue of "the martyrdom and notoriety" the Administration would before this have made an example of several officers of the army and navy, among whom General Wood was most prominently mentioned, for making public speeches "on the military situation of the United States" in defiance of an order of the Secretary of War, for promoting the organization of military training camps among collegians and business men, and for absence from his post at Governors Island. General Wood's permission to Colonel Roosevelt to make the speech at Plattsburg last Summer in which he attacked the Administration, his presence at the recent luncheon given by Robert Bacon at which Colonel Roosevelt, Elihu Root, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge were the other guests, and the fact that he has been mentioned as a possible "coalition" Presidential candidate were mentioned as "other circumstances" which the Administration disliked.

The article called General Wood's activity "a sickening spectacle of what some army and navy officers would do if given a free rein, of what militarism and bureaucracy really means," and cited as "a case in point" the instance of General Boulanger, who was suspected of aiming at a dictatorship in France in the later eighties and nearly precipitated a civil war between his adherents and enemies.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, whose recent controversies with Secretary Daniels are well known, was mentioned along with General Wood as engaging in "pernicious political activity."

MUST SHOW FISKE LETTERS.

Secretary Daniels Ordered by Senate to Produce Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The controversy between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, former Aid for Operations, took a new turn today when the Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Lodge, calling for correspondence Mr. Daniels declined to produce before the House Committee during hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The resolution describes the letters as written to the Secretary in November, 1914, one by the General Board and one by Admiral Fiske. They are declared to contain warnings of the unreadiness of the navy for war. Before the committee the Secretary was asked if he had not received such letters. He said communications with the General Board were confidential and would not produce the letters.

Admiral Fiske told the same committee he had resigned because he differed with Mr. Daniels over the navy's readiness for war. In his testimony Secretary Daniels said the disagreement began with his refusal to appoint Fiske Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, although Fiske had also disapproved vigorously the order doing away with the navy officers' wine mess.

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Silk-Lined and With Braided Edges
The Cutaway is the proper garment with the well groomed man for morning and afternoon wear. The coat and vest offered at $22.50 are cut according to the newest degree of fashion. They are made of Oxford Vicuna, silk lined and finely tailored throughout.
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THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS we have studied it—probably more than three times as long as you are alive altogether. All that time we were doing just one thing—and doing it a whole lot better than anyone else ever did it—making clothes for *your sort* of young people.
Which meant good style, of course, and *correctness* (you never need to worry about *that* at Best's) and *distinction*, too—that makes your Dad pick out the one "big man" in a crowd, and makes Mother look again at a gown.
It's *man-style*, right enough—*young-manliness* of a sort that makes you feel you *fit* the clothes, that it's *all* YOU, not part boy and the bigger part clothes.
And the *clothes* fit you, too. Most clothes are made for just *one* kind of eight or ten or twelve-year-old boy, with maybe an extra range of sizes for boys a bit too stout. Yet boys are just as different as men.
There's the slim boy and the "hippy" boy; there are long-legged boys and chubby-legged boys, "ribby" boys and big-chested boys, and boys with a longer reach of arm—we provide for them all, and Best's is the only place we know of, anywhere in the world, that carries complete graded patterns for every size and kind of boy figure, from the kindergarten to the college age.
It's *exclusive* with Best's—just as exclusive as the chemical test that makes *sure* Best clothes are "all-wool," every thread; as the workmanship that makes seams stay *put*, buttons stay *on* and style stay *in;* as the skill and knowledge and experience that come of nearly twoscore years of specialization; as the fact that "you never pay more at Best's"—for anything, even though it's *worth* it!
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NEW VILLA TRAIL INDICATED BY RAID

Continued from Page 1.

into the mountains, it became known here today. Mining companies which bleach ores by means of a cyanide solution discovered that several pourds of cyanide of potassium had been stolen from their laboratories.

Simultaneously with the news that supplies had been sent as far south as the neighborhood of Parral came the information today that local concerns had presented a trainload of supplies to the Mexican Central Railroad for shipment to Chihuahua City to be sold to General Pershing's troops. A train of nine cars, loaded mostly with hay and oats, got away this afternoon. Supplies in increasing quantities are being steadily forwarded by the Quartermaster's Department to Casas Grandes, Namiquipa, and other points.

There is nothing official here or at army headquarters at Columbus, N. M., to confirm a report that Troops K and M, Seventh Cavalry, killed a number of Villa bandits and captured thirty-five others last Saturday south of Satevo. Military officers at Columbus do not credit the report.

New Version of Villa Rumor.

A Mexican cattleman, who professed to have suffered a visitation from a band of Villa followers on his ranch near Bachiniva, said today that Villa was neither dead nor wounded, but that Pablo Lopez, the bandit's notorious lieutenant and executioner-in-chief, had died, and that Villa had deliberately used the death as the basis of the story of his own demise.

Villa's ride south has been a disastrous one for the villages and the small towns through which he has ridden, according to reports received here. His men have looted at will and have been ruthless in their destruction of property. Several reports relate instances of women being attacked and of Mexicans who were shot because of their supposed friendliness to Americans.

Lieutenant Colonel Tyree Rivers of the Thirteenth Cavalry, has a fighting chance for his life, according to Dr. W. L. Brown, General Surgeon for the Phelps Dodge Company here, who returned here today, after holding a consultation with army surgeons at Casas Grandes, where Colonel Rivers in consined. He said the patient was now passing through the crisis of his disease and, if he lived through today would recover.

Four soldiers were brought to the base hospital here today suffering from pneumonia. They had been sent back from the front to the Casas Grandes hospital and to the border. Wounded Villa prisoners are also to be brought to the hospital here.

AMERICANS KILLED; CRUISER IS ON WAY

Naval Radio Message Says Bandits Killed or Wounded Several Near Guaymas, Sonora.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 12.—Several Americans have been killed or wounded in bandit raids in the vicinity of Guaymas, Sonora, according to a naval radio message received here today.

The message was forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington and resulted in an order to the cruiser Denver, now at San Blas, State of Tepic, to steam for the Sonora seaport and investigate. The dispatch gave no details of the reported raids and made no mention of the time they were committed.

The Denver was en route from Corinto to San Diego.

The supply steamer Glacier, now at Mazatlan, is expected to arrive here early next week with refugees who are reported to have fled from the interior of Sinaloa because of unsafe conditions.

REPORTS VILLISTA DEFEAT.

Torreon Hears Bandits' Leader at Sierra Mojada Was Executed.

TORREON, Mexico, April 11, (via El Paso Junction, April 12)—Carranza troops under General Ignacio Ramos are reported to have defeated Villa bandits in an engagement at Sierra Mojada. The bandits' leader, I. D. Labarra, was executed and his body was exposed to the public at Sierra Mojada and Escalon. The bandit leader Machado was killed in a quarrel near Napimi, it is reported.

Details of a five-hour battle between the Carranza garrison at Pasaje, Durango, and an attacking force composed of Contreras and Ceniceros bandits were brought here today. The outlaws fled in disorder after losing seventy killed, it is reported. The de facto troops lost four dead.

The battle was fought on Sunday. First reports were that the attacking force was commanded by General Canuto Reyes, but it is now believed that he was not implicated. Negotiations have been under way for the surrender of General Reyes.

A doctor sent from here to treat men wounded in the battle said the Contreras and Ceniceros attackers were subjected to withering fire from the garrison.

After the battle word was received that Juan Lamadrid, a noted bandit, was killed in a dispute over the division of loot by the Contreras bandits.

General Trevino, Carranza commander in Torreon, has arranged for corn shipments from Colima and Jalisco to relieve the food shortage here.

TWO DIAZ PLOTS CHARGED.

Agua Prieta Officials Accuse a Villa Adherent Now in Tucson.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 12.—Two alleged plots in behalf of Felix Diaz have been discovered in Agua Prieta, it was announced by the de facto Government officials in the Mexican town opposite here today.

In the first, Belisaro Garcia, former Commissioner of the town, was arrested, but on account of services rendered the Carranza Government was not executed, but ordered by General P. Elias Calles, military Governor of Sonora, to leave the State at once.

The other plot, it was announced, involved Alberto Garcia, a former Villa Colonel in Sonora. Garcia, it was said, was now under arrest in Tucson, Ariz., and the Mexican officials said an attempt would be made to have him extradited. This latter plot, it was asserted, contemplated the seizure of Agua Prieta, Naco, and Nogales in behalf of Diaz.

A large force of Bronco Yaqui Indians was decisively defeated Tuesday by de facto Mexican Government troops under General Rafael Estrada, according to a message received today by General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, from General Estrada. The message said that the fight occurred at Aguacalientes, twelve miles east of the Tonichi Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, and lasted several hours.

General Arnulfo Gomez is in Agua Prieta, hurrying the forwarding of supplies to his column at Colonia Morelos, sixty-five miles southeast of here, with which he intends to enter Ghihuahua through Pulpito Pass.

FACES SNIPERS IN MILE RIDE.

Lieutenant Myer Risks Death to Warn Cavalry of Peril.

PERSHING'S CAMP AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, April 5, (by Aeroplane and Motor Courtiers to Columbus, N. M., April 12.)—The ride of Lieutenant Albert Myer of the Seventh Cavalry, at the Guerrero fight, when Colonel George A. Dodd caught the Villa forces for the first time, was described here today by an officer from Dodd's column who brought dispatches to the headquarters camp. The Lieutenant is from New York, a grandson of the former chief signal officer of the United States Army.

During much of the fight Colonel Dodd had a position on one of the hills which form a bowl about the town of Guerrero. A mile and a half from this hill Colonel Dodd saw some Villa troops, numbering possibly 200, filing stealthily through a ravine. Moving in their direction, but in such a position that they might not see the Villa men, was Major Tompkins's squadron of the Seventh Cavalry. There seemed a chance for the Villa force to take the squadron on the flank, and Colonel Dodd ordered Lieutenant Myer to carry word to Major Tompkins of the bandits' movements.

The Lieutenant rode a horse conspicuously marked with white. Between him and Major Tompkins lay a mile of open field, swept by the fire of snipers. Lieutenant Myer made the distance at a run, jumping ditches, dodging boulders and leaping fences. The ride thrilled the officers who were watching. The messenger reached the American squadron in time to warn it of the bandits' position.

MORE TROOPS FOR PERSHING.

Adequate Preparations for Any Eventuality to be Made.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Further increase of the United States forces in Mexico is again prominent in official consideration. It was learned tonight that on the return here tomorrow of Secretary Baker from Cleveland there might be important developments.

It was stated officially that General Pershing's future movements in the hunt for Villa would include adequate preparations for any eventuality. Strengthening of the line of communication, the principal purpose for which troops are needed, has proceeded with this end in view.

Concern of army officials on the border regarding movement of Carranza troops toward Casas Grandes was reflected to some extent in official quarters here tonight. General Scott, Chief of Staff, while denying that any orders to send more troops into Mexico had yet been issued, declared General Funston did not need such authority from Washington, and had full authority to move any forces in the southern division.

Major Gen. Funston reported the progress of a new plan for sending supplies forward to Brig. Gen. Pershing's columns. A trial shipment of forage has been sent over the Mexican Central line, which has a more direct route to Chihuahua City than the Mexico Northwestern, which has carried shipments. Nine cars of hay and oats for the cavalry compose the shipment, which probably will be transferred to the Mexico Northwestern at Chihuahua City and sent on south. Marion Letcher, Mexican Consul at Chihuahua, will endeavor to facilitate the transfer there.

"If this shipment is successful," General Funston reported, "other large ones will follow. It is hoped the shipment will reach General Pershing through the American Consul at Chihuahua."

Major Gen. Scott said the direct use of the Mexican Central in that way instead of shipping through mining companies or brokers would greatly simplify supplying the troops in the field.

Officials asserted that use of the Mexican Central Road was not formally requested by this Government from the de facto Government. It was explained that objection by Carranza to this "commercial" use of the Mexican Central was not expected or even indicated in past negotiations.

All recent dispatches to the State Department are declared to show friendly co-operation of the de facto Government in connection with the American expedition, including co-operation of military forces. Shipments of arms and ammunition for the Carranza Government have gone from New York, Laredo, and Nogales.

Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate from the de facto Government, received the following telegram from General Obregon, Minister of War, under date of April 11, from Queretaro:

To the end that you understand the military operations now being carried on against the bandit Villa, by our forces, I transmit to you the message I have received from General Luis Gutierrez, Chief of Operations in the State of Chihuahua:

"The bandit Villa has lost almost all his followers during the recent battles forced on him by our troops, and it is confirmed that he was wounded in the battle of Clenegullia. General Luis Herrera informs me from Ciudad Guerrero that Villa has gone into the mountain ranges, wounded, and with less than 150 men. I have given orders for such necessary movements as will completely destroy the men who are taking care of him, and which will cause his capture.

"LUIS GUITERREZ."

Mr. Arredondo also announced that he had received a cablegram from General Candido Aguilar, Secretary of Foreign Relations, which "strongly refutes press reports concerning the possibility of the Arrieta brothers uniting with the remnants of Villa's shattered army and confidently vouches for their loyalty to the Constitutionalist Government."

Reports of a battle between troopers of the Seventh Cavalry and Villa bandits south of Namiquipa were not mentioned in the War Department's dispatches and there was no further mention of the reported death of villa. Rumors of Villa's death were scouted in all official quarters as a futile hoax to gain time for the bandit.

Secretary Daniels ordered the naval transport Hancock from Galveston to Vera Cruz to coal and provision the battleship Kentucky and other naval vessels in Mexican waters. The Hancock will take on the supplies from the collier Jupiter while sailing to Vera Cruz.

Brig. Gen. Scriven, chief of the Signal Corps, said today that the field telegraph buzzer now was working regularly from Columbus to Casas Grandes, 120 miles, and that more than 9,000 words of dispatches were handled yesterday.

CAPTURED RAIDERS IDENTIFIED

Six Villistas Sent to Columbus Are Recognized and Held.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 12.—The six Villa prisoners brought to the border last night under heavy guard have been identified by soldiers and townspeople as having participated in the raid on Columbus, March 9, Major W. R. Sample, commanding at the base, announced tonight. It was determined also that one of the prisoners, who had professed to be a Carranza soldier captured by Villa, was a member of the raiding band, having deserted the de facto troops. The men will be held here pending an investigation as to the legal steps in prosecuting them.

Inclement weather conditions hampered wireless communication with the front today, but military authorities asserted that Genetral Pershing probably was pushing his campaign rapidly farther into the interior of Mexico, and that it is possible some of the troops were operating on the Durango border.

Preparations to increase the ordnance department at the expeditionary base here are being made today. Ten men are expected from the Government arsenal at Rock Island, Ills., to augment the present force.

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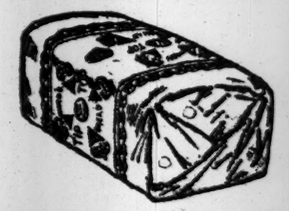

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NYT., 4-13-16.

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR.

Here's a Splendid
Easter Suit
For You—Young Man
And at Greenhut's Today It Will Only Cost..... **$15**

Classy—smart—suits with all those fashion touches which all young men like and demand.

Absolutely unexceptionable, from the standpoint of tailoring, trimming and finish. RIGHT in every sense, down to the very smallest detail.

The materials are chiefly PLAIN AND STRIPED FLANNELS in blue, green, brown, light or dark gray; half or full lined. Many of these suits are quarter silk lined with silk sleeve linings. One, two or three button models—all of which are now in vogue. Soft roll lapels; plain or pinched backs.

Young men of 32 to 40 chest measure can be fitted. **Fifteen Dollars**

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SPECIAL SALE
Centemeri Gloves

A general clearance of many styles, well assorted colors and black. Broken Assortments, Seconds and Menders from our very high-grade stocks. **85c**

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Butterick

ONE hundred million individual sales yearly to the public—3,000 employees—50,000 distributors—a sixteen-story building in New York—branches in leading cities—establishments in the European capitals—agencies all over the world—publishing periodicals in five languages for an audience of millions—this today is the business founded by Ebenezer Butterick, an American with no capital but an idea.

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Up and down the world, in every community where civilization has reached, there is one ubiquitous word—Butterick.

In the queer-sounding places unearthed by the Great War, Butterick has long been a part of the daily life. In all lands, in all languages, *Butterick* is a household word.

To the women of the world *Butterick* means Service—a torch of enlightenment in the vital problems of their homes; their clothing, their health, their children, their social well-being.

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Modern civilization is the result of two main forces—transportation and printing. Printing makes possible the distant communication of ideas. In the remarkable advance in the betterments and comforts of life during the last half century, Butterick publications have taken a pioneer's part.

Butterick is publisher and manufacturer. Pioneer publisher of women's magazines, and the largest. Authoritative designer of clothing, and the largest. Inventor of the paper pattern, and largest manufacturer.

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With periodicals in five languages, read by hundreds of millions of people every year, Butterick is the greatest publishing house in the world and the only one truly international in character.

Butterick's invention of the pattern, in 1863, was one of the few great elemental inventions in the world's history. It revolutionized clothing—made it possible for women to make their own dresses; well, economically, stylishly.

What Butterick has done for the manufacturers and merchants of America is incalculable. Every year Butterick causes the use of three hundred million yards of cloth.

Butterick publishes the leading fashion magazine of Paris, the world's style center. More Butterick patterns are sold in the Butterick shop in Paris than are sold of any kind of patterns in any other store in the world. These patterns are made in New York and are the same as sold in America. This magazine (Le Miroir des Modes) is printed in the Butterick Building, New York.

For forty years Butterick has had an establishment on Regent Street, London. When Queen Mary departed from precedent in recommending Butterick to her subjects, she probably believed Butterick to be an English institution.

Butterick influence is world-wide, and it is as deep and intimate as it is wide. For instance, in the last few years Butterick has found good homes for eight thousand homeless children. Butterick receives more than three million letters per annum, many thousands of them personal letters from women seeking expert advice in regard to their households.

From its humble origin to its present eminence as an international institution, the story of Butterick is an epic of American business; a legitimate source of pride for every American.

Butterick

ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL IS TO THE PEOPLE

Back in New York, Tells Callers He Is Not Scheming with Politicians.

REPEATS A NEW MESSAGE

"We Three Are Standing Behind the United States," He Tells Two Unknown Indorsers.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt returned to New York from his New England trip yesterday afternoon and found the corridor of his offices at the Metropolitan Magazine, at 432 Fourth Avenue, crowded with visitors. He tried to avoid political conferences, but some who had come long distances to see him would not be refused.

To all who talked with him about the Presidency, the Colonel gave a single message, the same that he had given to two men who introduced themselves to him on the train shortly after the Colonel left Hartford, Conn., in the morning on his way to this city. One of these men said:

"Colonel, we believe in what you say and we are still standing behind you."

The Colonel replied:

"Don't say that. Let us put it like this: 'We three are standing behind the United States.'"

One of the first bits of good news which the Colonel received was that his friend and warm supporter, Medill McCormick, had run ahead of the ticket in Cook County, Ill., the district including the city of Chicago.

Illinois Primary Cheers Him.

According to a telegram received by the Colonel, McCormick, running as an avowed Roosevelt man in the primary for delegate to the Republican National Convention, polled 77,862 votes in Cook County, as compared with 70,740 for Mayor Thompson of Chicago. The Colonel was ready to give three cheers. The telegram said that 11,620 voters of Cook County had written Roosevelt's name on the ballot, although the Colonel had forbidden the use of his name in the primaries, and had refused to permit his name to appear officially. Only 900 had expressed their preference for Justice Hughes, and 189 for ex-Senator Elihu Root.

These features of the Illinois primary election were accepted as most cheering news by the followers of the Colonel. They were predicting yesterday that the Colonel would sweep Illinois if he was the nominee of the two parties. They took it as conclusive evidence that the majority of the Republican voters in Illinois were for Roosevelt and not for Justice Hughes or Mr. Root.

To all of his callers yesterday Colonel Roosevelt made the bald statement that they must put aside the belief that he was working for his nomination by scheming with politicians. He told them frankly that he would not give one inch, or, as he expressed it, "pussyfoot on a single issue he had raised" in connection with the needs of this country to protect its honor and integrity, in order to curry favor with any clique or element of any party or race. If the people wanted him on the conditions he had made known he was ready to cooperate with them for the great cause of America first, last, and all the time, he was reported to have said. On any other grounds he refused to discuss the situation.

Thomas Corkery, leader of the Progressives in the Legislature of the State of Washington, was one of his callers. He heard what the Colonel had to say and joined with him enthusiastically.

Corkery Promises Coast States.

"That is exactly the way the people of the Pacific slope feel about the present situation which the country faces," he is reported to have said to the Colonel. "Washington and the States west of the Rockies are solidly for you. I have been also to Texas. There the feeling is so strong against the Wilson Administration because of the Mexican trouble and the way the people of the State have been insulted that I have not the slightest doubt that Texas would give you a handsome majority if you were nominated as the standard bearer."

When Mr. Corkery left he said that he carried back to the people of the West and to Governor Hiram Johnson of California, who had sent through him a message to the Colonel, these words:

"I have kept the faith. I have stood and am still standing for Progressive principles and for the United States."

William M. Collier of Auburn, Minister to Spain under Roosevelt, brought a most interesting report. He told the Colonel that he had spent several days in Washington, D. C., and had talked with scores of Republican leaders who were for the most part opposed to the Colonel in 1912 after the Colonel split the party and became the leader of the Progressives.

"There is a truly amazing sentiment for you," he said, "among Republicans who opposed you in 1912. I did not meet a single Republican who said he would not vote for Colonel Roosevelt."

In Oyster Bay Two Weeks.

The Colonel listened to these reports without other comment than a repetition of his assertion that he was making his fight for Americanism and not because he wanted the nomination. He expressed to Collier as he did to his other visitors the sentiment he expressed to the two men who introduced themselves to him on the train.

There were several other visitors, including Frederick M. Davenport and Regis H. Post. Shortly after his arrival here the Colonel had luncheon at the Harvard Club with George K. Cherrie, who accompanied him on his South American tour of exploration; Frank M. Chapman, Mark Sullivan, and A. C. G. Hammesfohr of Collier's. The Colonel said they discussed every topic except politics.

Late in the afternoon the Colonel left his offices and went to see, as he expressed it, "some of my grandchildren, none of whom are in politics." He returned to Oyster Bay last evening by automobile and will remain there for several days.

In Oyster Bay for Two Weeks.

It is probable that the Colonel will have several visitors at Oyster Bay within the next few days, and that there will be important developments. It is not likely that he will go on any speaking tour before the address he is to deliver before the Illinois Bar Association at Chicago on April 29. After that he may make a few addresses in the Middle West prior to the national conventions of the Republican and Progressive parties at Chicago on June 7.

The Colonel saw no political significance in his visit to New England, but some of the political leaders felt that it had materially strengthened him in that section.

"The appearance of Roosevelt," they said, "stirred up a lot of talk about his candidacy and brought the question of his nomination to an issue in a manner which nothing else could despite the fact that the Colonel refused to talk politics. There is not much doubt in the minds of leaders here that the New England States will stand behind the Colonel if he is nominated. The situation in Massachusetts is in a chaotic state because of the presence of two tickets in the field, but it is believed that the worst the Colonel can get there is an even break and Connecticut is expected to fall in line if the sign is given for a Roosevelt boom at Chicago."

GAUNT IS OUT FOR EDGE.

Senate President Not Candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—Senate President George W. F. Gaunt announced today that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor this year, but would throw his support to the candidacy of Senator Walter E. Edge of Atlantic County. Senator Gaunt is now serving his third term. He is Master of the State Grange, a lecturer in the National Grange, and a Director for the Philadelphia District. His announcement said:

"I feel that I can better serve my State and more particularly aid the cause always so dear to my heart, the development of agriculture and the advancement of the interests of those engaged therein, and also more efficiently serve the people in their demands for the greater freedom that would come by the passage of a local option law, by retaining my seat in the Senate.

"I believe that Senator Edge ably represents the fundamental principles of Republicanism, irrespective of sections, and is in every way qualified to give New Jersey an efficient business administration. I will give him my support, and I ask my friends to give him cordial support."

R. H. Post Suffolk Leader Again.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., April 12.—Regis H. Post, close friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and one time Governor of Porto Rico, was re-elected to-day Chairman of the Suffolk County Progressive Committee. The delegates to the meeting are enthusiastic and predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would be the nominee of both the Progressive and Republican parties.

Whitman's Man Wins in Sullivan Co

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 12.—John T. Curtis, leader of the so-called Whitman faction, was elected Chairman of the Sullivan County Republican Committee here today. He was opposed by M. J. McGibbon, State Committeeman, who voted against the re-election of Frederick C. Tanner as State Chairman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PAT MORAN, MANAGER
Philadelphia National League Champions, Praises
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

"Training Camp, St. Petersburg, Fla., March 9, 1916.
Mr. Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Your packages of Allen's Foot-Ease received, and it did not take my boys long to take them all away. All speak fine for Foot-Ease and you may refer to my club if you care to. Thanking you very kindly. Very truly yours, PAT MORAN, Manager Philadelphia National League Ball Club." Shaken into the Shoes and used in the Foot-Bath, Allen's Foot-Ease removes the aches and soreness that come to the feet with Spring days and activity. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25 cts.

CALL UPON HUGHES TO SILENCE 'BOOM'

Should Prevent Politics Invading Supreme Court, Senators Works and Thomas Assert.

CALLED A PATRIOTIC DUTY

Would Keep His Memory Green—Use of His Name Declared an Offense to Him and the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Works of California, a Progressive Republican, and Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a Democrat, expressed the opinion that Associate Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States should in some unmistakable way take himself out of reach of political consideration.

Mr. Works opened the discussion in the course of a prepared speech on certain constitutional tendencies which he thought were illustrated by the proposed federalization of the National Guard. Mr. Thomas briefly indorsed what Mr. Works had said, and cited an instance of two judicial candidates, whom he described afterward as being of Nevada.

Mr. Works in 1912 was not a Roosevelt man. In a speech in that campaign he severely criticised both Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft. Today when asked to name his candidate he was noncommital.

"Partisan politics," said Mr. Works in his speech, "is ruthless in its demands and invades the most sacred precincts of the National Government. It is seeking place and pelf and power wherever and whenever it can find entrance. Just now it is attempting to invade the Supreme Court of the United States. It is presenting to a member of that body the greatest temptation that could be offered to an American citizen—to surrender his place on the bench and become a candidate for political office. This attempt to bring the highest judicial tribunal of the country, or any member of it, into politics should be resented not only by the member to whom this tempting offer is made, but by the whole country.

Points Out Way of Patriotism.

"To my mind it is of the gravest importance that that great tribunal should be separated absolutely and forever from politics, candidacy for office, or any interest in elections beyond that of the disinterested and patriotic private citizen. If any member of the Supreme Court is tempted by an offer of a nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States and refuses the offer because he is a Justice of the Supreme Court, and for that reason cannot conscientiously accept a nomination to a political office or engage in politics, he will have rendered his country a great and lasting service. If he does that one act of unselfish patriotism and devotion to the best interests of his country, that has so signally honored him, it will keep his memory green in the minds of his countrymen long after the politicians who thus tempted him are forgotten. The use of his name as a candidate is an offense to him and to the country.

"Whether Justice Hughes is going to allow his name to be used as a candidate," said Senator Works, mentioning the Justice by name for the first time, "is of profound interest and of great importance to the country at large. Whether one man or another is named at Chicago is of little importance, compared with the question whether the name of a member of the Supreme Court can be used to advance the interests or secure the success of any political party."

Calls Argument Unanswerable.

"I was very much impressed with the remarks of the Senator from California," [Mr. Works,] said Mr. Thomas, "particularly so with that portion of his address regarding the association of the name of one of the most distinguished members of the Supreme bench with a Presidential nomination. I think, Mr. President, every comment of the Senator on that subject is unanswerable. And the lesson he would teach is one that should apply not only to the national but to the State courts.

"I was reminded by the Senator's discussion that in one of the States of the Union whose Constitution declares that no occupant of the bench shall, during his term of office, be a candidate for any other than a judicial office, two members of its Supreme bench, both of whom had sworn to support their Constitution, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, are today active candidates for the nomination by their respective parties for a seat in this body.

"The situation there presented is not an encouraging one. That same court has exclusive jurisdiction over our political controversies, hence the other candidates of the two parties for this position are incapacitated from even contesting the question whether that constitutional inhibition disqualifies these gentlemen from aspiring to the Senate while they occupy seats upon the Supreme bench. They constitute two-thirds of the court and are certainly disqualified by the most obvious principles from passing formal judgment upon themselves.

"That spectacle, most unfortunate and humiliating, is at the same time so illustrative of the extreme to which the lust for political ambition, honorable ambition if you please, of members of the bench will carry them if the rule for which the Senator contends is disregarded, that I could not avoid the temptation of calling attention to it at this opportune time."

L. L. FAWCETT FOR JUSTICE.

Supreme Court Vacancy Embarrasses Brooklyn Republicans.

Republicans in Brooklyn were surprised yesterday when they learend that at least ten Republican district leaders had sent telegrams to Governor Whitman urging upon him the appointment of County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett to the Supreme Court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Samuel T. Maddox. Up to the time of the launching of the Fawcett boom it was generally thought that the Governor would select either Almet Reed Latson or District Attorney James C. Cropsey.

Some leaders expressed the opinion that so large a number of the members of the Executive Committee, without consulting the Chairman of the committee, was discourteous and indicated a lack of harmony in the organization. Jacob Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee, intimated that he believed that most of the leaders who sent the telegrams acted under a misapprehension and would retract them if he called upon them to do so.

"The indorsement of Judge Fawcett could have been repudiated at the meeting yesterday afternoon," declared Mr. Livingston, "but I did not think it wise to have that done. But it will be necessary for the organization to come to some decision at once."

Several of the leaders who refused to send telegrams on behalf of Judge Fawcett pointed out that his promotion would leave another office open to contest at the next election and that it might be captured by the Democrats. The same objection has been made to the appointment of District Attorney Cropsey.

Johnson Heads State Bull Moose.

The new State Committee of the National Progressive Party met yesterday for organization. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Walter A. Johnson of Westchester; First Vice President, Michael Schaap of New York; Second Vice President, Virgil K. Kellogg of Jefferson; Third Vice President, Ernest Crawfort of Chautauqua; Secretary, John Gerdes of Kings; Treasurer, Milton A. Willment of Kings. There was much enthusiasm whenever Colonel Roosevelt's name was mentioned. Several speakers declared that the Colonel was the first and only choice of the committee for President.

WILSON'S KEYNOTE EXPECTED SATURDAY

President and Mrs. Wilson Will Be at Young Democratic Club Dinner.

GUESTS OF COL. E. M. HOUSE

Ex-Gov. Glynn, George McAneny, Justice Shearn, and Sheriff Smith to Speak at Harmony Feast.

Democratic leaders expect that President Wilson will speak of some of the most important issues of the national campaign in his address here on Saturday evening at the dinner of the New York Young Democratic Club, although he has not announced his topic. This is to be a harmony gathering of the leaders of all branches of the city and the State Democracy, and because of its influential and generally representative nature, it is thought that the President will find the opportunity appropriate to sound the keynote of the Democratic situation and stir Democracy to early political activity.

The President will arrive on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson. They will be guests of Colonel E. M. House and Mrs. House, and will remain at their home over Sunday. On Saturday President Wilson and Colonel House will put in a large part of the day playing golf.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. House are to be the only women guests at the dinner, which will take place in the Hotel Knickerbocker. As there is no balcony in the dining hall a special box is being constructed for Mrs. Wilson and her guests.

It has been decided to limit the number of diners to 500. The reservations already sought reach 3,000, so that the Committee of Arrangements will have a difficult task in keeping within the limit, which cannot be exceeded on account of the seating capacity.

The other speakers will include ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, who speaks in behalf of the State Democracy; George McAneny, for the independent Democrats; Justice Clarence J. Shearn, representing the Independence League, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Tammany Hall.

Since the organization of the New York Young Democratic Club a year ago, its membership has taken in all factions and branches of Democracy, with representation in all the boroughs and assembly districts, a neutral position which makes it possible to bring all Democratic interests together and unite in local, State and national campaigns.

These members have been appointed by the club a Reception Committee to the President: President Richard C. Patterson, Jr., John A. Maher, Jr., Chairman; Gordon Auchincloss, Cleveland H. Dodge, Jr., C. E. Parks, Elwood Rabenold, David L. Fodell, Stanley Quinn, J. J. Goldstein, John G. Milburn, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., John G. Saxe, George E. Curtis, Jr., Mark Eisner, and Henry Pollock.

Bennett Candidate for Governor.

William M. Bennett, State Senator from the Eighteenth District, announced yesterday that he would be a candidate for the nomination of Governor at the Republican primaries next Fall. He believes that the present legislative program has not proved a success to the minds of the people of the State, and that reckless expenditure of public funds, causing unnecessary taxation, should cease. Senator Bennett won both Progressive and Republican nominations for Senator in his district in 1914. He was a Progressive in 1912.

WANT A 'TRIED' REPUBLICAN.

Connecticut Convention Also Asks for World's Conference After War.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—The Republicans in State Convention here today chose fourteen delegates to the national convention at Chicago, two from each of the five Congressional Districts and four at large. The latter are J. Henry Roraback, Canaan; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford; John T. King, Bridgeport, and Francis C. Maxwell, Vernon.

The resolutions adopted condemned the Administration's Mexican policy, urged the need of "an army and navy adequate to repel any attempt at invasion," and the nomination at Chicago for President of "a tried Republican," whose record and character would give the nation a guarantee of wise statesmanship in the management of foreign and domestic affairs.

The resolutions also request the national convention to declare for a world's conference after the European war in behalf of an international tribunal to end war. This paragraph was written by ex-President Taft and conforms to the declaration of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is President.

PARTY SPLIT IN GEORGIA.

Republicans Will Send Two Delegations to the Chicago Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—That Georgia Republicans will send two delegations to the National Convention in Chicago was made certain today by the gathering in Macon and Atlanta of delegates to separate Republican conventions, each claiming to represent the party in this State. Selection of delegates and perfection of a State organization was the principal business before each convention. There have been no indications that either will instruct its delegates.

The faction which selected Macon for its meeting place is headed by Walter H. Johnson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, while the members of the party meeting here are led by Henry S. Jackson, Republican National Committeman from Georgia.

Decision to hold separate conventions came after a meeting last month at Macon, which broke up in disorder, several arrests being made.

MORGENTHAU NOT TO RESIGN

Ambassador Makes Denial of Report He Will Quit Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, who has been in this country several weeks on a leave of absence, authorized tonight a denial of a report given currency here today that he would tender his resignation tomorrow. When the attention of Mr. Morgenthau was called to the report, sent out by a news association, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"There is no foundation whatever for that story. I do not intend to resign tomorrow. There is no change in the status of the matter. I do not expect to resign and expect to sail for Constantinople early in May."

Mr. Morgenthau visited the State Department today and also called at the White House, where an appointment was made for him to have a conference tomorrow with President Wilson. Mr. Morgenthau said the report that he would resign might have grown out of the fact that he visited the White House today.

It is understood that Abram I. Elkus of New York has been suggested as Mr. Morgenthau's successor in the event that Mr. Morgenthau should resign.

Notable Public Sales
The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
TONIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK
Masterpieces by Master Engravers and Etchers
From the early Niello to the XIX. Century.
Consigned by Mr. R. Ederheimer
Acting for Himself and an Undisclosed Principal

This (Thurs.) Afternoon at 2:30
An Exceptional Collection of
Sumptuous Old Velvets and Embroideries
of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries
To Be Sold Without Restrictions
By Direction of the Experts in Textiles
Messrs. Vitall and Leopold Benguiat
No. 34 Rue de Provence, Paris.

Tomorrow (Friday) and Saturday
Afternoons at 2:30 o'Clock
The Exceedingly Valuable Collection of Beautiful
Old Chinese Porcelains
Jades, Enamels, Fine Old Japanese Lacquers and Other Cabinet Specimens
Formed by the Late
Edward Wassermann

—AND—

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
TOMORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING AT 8:15
BY DIRECTION OF WALTER G. OAKMAN, SAMUEL UNTERMYER AND THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EXECUTORS.
In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th Street
(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)
Valuable Modern Paintings
BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS
Collected by the Late
Andrew Freedman
COMPRISING MANY WORKS OF STERLING ARTISTIC QUALITY
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York

The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil
USOLINE

Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication
At Your Druggist's
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING
"Quality Service since 1870"
Dyeing, Altering, Relaying
Moth-Proofing, Storage
Old Carpets Woven into Rugs
Oriental Rug Repairing
LET US DO YOUR WORK
Write or 'Phone for booklet.
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1554 Broadway, at 46th St., New York
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MOVING VANS AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

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There Are Other Good Cigarettes

In fact, some other good cigarette may just happen to please YOUR particular taste better than Fatimas. We don't know.

What we *do* know is that Fatimas please most men so well that they outsell every other cigarette costing over 5c

If you find that Fatimas please you as well as they do all these other men, you'll want to stick to Fatimas "for good and for keeps."

For, you will find that Fatimas are the most SENSIBLE Cigarette you ever smoked.

—sensible because they are cool and *comfortable* to the throat and tongue.

—sensible because they never leave you "feeling mean" after a long-smoking day.

Will *you* try Fatimas and discover how much a SENSIBLE cigarette can add to your smoke-pleasure?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize, the highest award given to any cigarette at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Distinctively Individual"

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

no foundation for ... story that within | pass unchallenged and unhampered.

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that you are going to stick to for your steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is not sufficient to make this test. Hold it in your mouth for a few seconds. Let it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel COOL and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a nipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper" tickle in your throat.

Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobaccos in the cigarette include a correct proportion of mild grades—and if all of the various grades have been properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant qualities in each of the different types of tobaccos, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it.

But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobaccos are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima

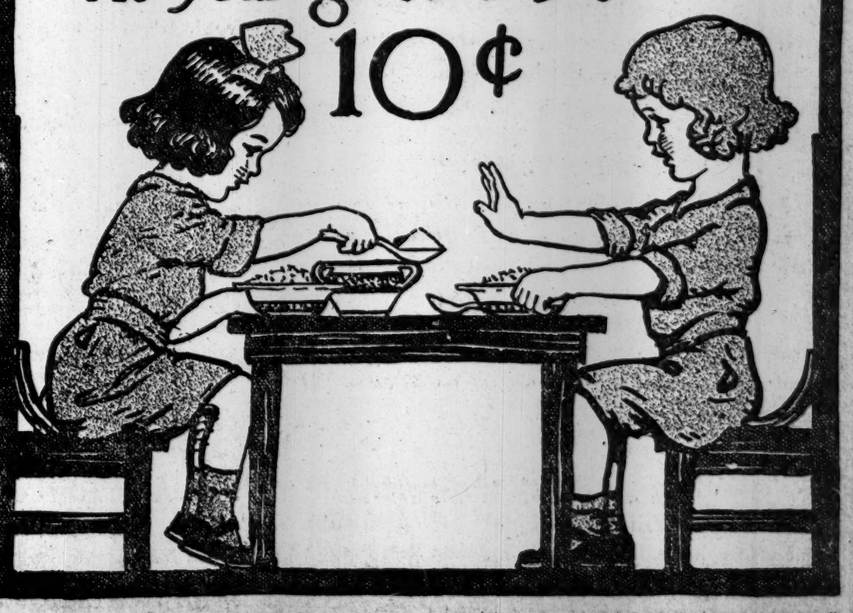
20 for 15¢

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
A Sensible Cigarette

PACKARD TWIN-SIX

Step on the Pedal
and—
Gracious, where do these other cars get their leisure!

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Kellogg's Krumbles
All Wheat Ready to Eat
THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE
W. K. Kellogg
NET WEIGHT 8 OUNCES
"Not so much sugar."
The more you chew Krumbles the sweeter it tastes.
Look for this signature
W. K. Kellogg
At your grocer's
10¢


SUBWAY ENGINEERS VOTE TO QUIT WORK

Action Taken at Midnight Affects Sections Where Non-Union Men Are Employed.

CONTRACTORS OFFER RAISE

Willing to Pay Laborers More, but Sullivan Holds Out for Flat Rate Throughout City.

The union of the hoisting engineers employed on the new subway work voted at midnight this morning to call today a general strike on all sections of the work where non-union men are employed. This may add almost 1,200 men to the strikers. They had already voted, by 205 to 5, to uphold their Executive Committee in calling out the engineers employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, on the Times Square section, on the ground that they were employing non-union drift-runners.

On the decision of the engineers, it was held, was likely to depend the duration of the strike, and the feeling of the labor men was stirred up considerably last evening by the news that the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation had determined to adopt the open shop, and had sent advertisements to the newspapers calling for workers on that basis.

Some hope of a satisfactory conclusion of the strike had been aroused earlier in the day through a prolonged conference, which was held in the office of Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, between committees of the contractors and the men. It resulted in a definite offer on the part of the contractors for the establishment of a minimum rate for laborers in Manhattan and the Bronx of $2 a day and in Brooklyn and Queens of $1.85. When this was submitted last night, however, by F. X. Sullivan, the strikers' counsel, to the Executive Committee of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, it was refused. The men held that $2 was the proper rate for laborers in all parts of the city, and that to accept $1.85 for Brooklyn and Queens on public work would be contrary to the law, which provided for the payment of the "prevailing rate."

It is expected, however, that as a result of the conference between the contractors and the representatives of the men, further negotiations will be held in the near future.

To Pay According to Ability.

As for the timbermen and the timbermen's helpers, for whom Mr. Sullivan asked $3.25 and $2.40, the contractors promised to pay them according to each man's ability.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, the reporters were sent for and a series of statements were dictated to them by members of the conference. In the first place Chairman Straus said in part:

"Representatives of both classes are here, and their conference was brought about at my request, asking that small committees from both sides should meet so that they might try to thrash out their differences. Both sides recognize that most of the common laborers have been getting less wages than they should receive and that wages for this class of labor have risen in the last month."

Mr. Straus then said the contractors had agreed to raise the wages of common laborers, who were getting less than $2 a day in Manhattan and the Bronx, and less than $1.85 in Brooklyn and Queens. There was some dispute as to what percentage that increase would mean, as the representatives of the contractors and the laborers could not agree what was the exact minimum wage now paid. The contractors contended that it amounted to a 14 per cent. rise in Manhattan and the Bronx, and about 16 or 17 per cent. in the other boroughs.

Mr. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, in his statement maintained that as far as Manhattan was concerned the offer of the contractors did not grant the men anything, as in Manhattan the laborers had already been receiving $2 a day. Moreover, he held that there must be a uniform scale throughout the city, as United States statistics showed that $2 was the minimum wage for decent living.

Then he took up the question of the timbermen and their helpers, and the offer of the contractors to deal with them separately, but to pay none of them less than laborers. The representatives of the labor organizations, he said, represented all the men and not one set of individuals, and he implied that this view of the timbermen's case was not acceptable.

This brought from Major John J. O'Rourke of the Flinn-O'Rourke Company a statement as to what a timberman exactly was. His concern, he said, paid its timbermen on the average of $2.75 a day, and the average throughout the city was fully $2.50, but he contended that timbermen were not a fully trained class of labor like carpenters. They served no apprenticeship, but were developed from ordinary laborers by experience. They accumulated skill as they went along, and so each man should be paid what he was worth.

Sullivan Resents Statement.

Then he aroused Mr. Sullivan by contending that from the latter's statement it seemed as though the strike had been called to benefit only 3 or 4 per cent. of the subway workers, and asserting that his own force had been reluctant to quit their jobs and those who came back had been driven off with stones.

Mr. Sullivan notified Chairman Straus that he wanted to reply to Major O'Rourke, but before he did so, Frederick L. Cranford of F. L. Cranford, Inc., pointed out that the laborers' wages which the contractors were now willing to advance, had themselves been established only six months ago. As for the timbermen he said:

"They are a trade which has been developed with the building of subways from common labor. Their rates of pay at present range from $2.25 to $3.50 a day and depend upon their individual skill."

The contractors, he said in conclusion, did not consider any further conference with the strikers as necessary, and Mr. Sullivan, in a final statement for the men, took this up. The labor representatives, he said, would always be willing to meet the representatives of the contractors and of the public in order to bring the strike to an end. He stood, however, for the recognition of the timbermen and the timbermen's helpers as requiring a standard wage, and for the payment of laborers in Brooklyn and Queens at the same rate as laborers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Although as the meeting progressed and one statement after the other was given out, the atmosphere became a little heated, both sides admitted after they had time to cool off that much had been gained by talking their controversies out.

MISS WILSON URGES FORUMS

Asks Congressmen's Aid In Using Schools for Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, established a precedent today when she appeared before a committee of Congress to advocate the passing of a bill directing the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to permit the use of schools as community forums.

Miss Wilson handled her case well and was quick at repartee when members plied her with questions. She disposed of two embarrassing issues—the race question and the right of the community to use its school buildings for Sunday meetings. The present issue arose when the Board of Education refused to permit the use of a school on Sunday.

Miss Wilson told the committee frankly she did not think Congress had the right to dictate when a forum shall be held; that this should be determined by the community. When she was pressed by Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina to express an opinion as to whether the bill should specify a segregation of white and colored meetings she said:

"I do not think the race question ought to be written into the law. The question will settle itself in the community. Each community now has separate buildings for white and colored patrons."

That neither Congress nor the Board of Education should attempt to say that a school building should not be used for public discussions on Sunday afternoon was another unequivocal statement of the President's daughter.

"It is suggested," she said, "that we have introduced a shocking and iniquitous bill here because under it these community forums might meet on Sunday afternoon. There is nothing about Sunday in the bill, and the only question is whether the Board of Education or the majority of a community shall have the right to say when these meetings are held. I think that no democratic Congress—I mean democratic with a small 'd'—will say we cannot use these buildings on Sunday afternoons."

"I do not know that I would vote to turn over school buildings for political discussions," said Representative Focht.

"I do not know that it applies to this board," replied Miss Wilson, "but some boards of education who have refused use of school buildings elsewhere are afraid of public discussions."

Loud applause from the hundred-odd women gathered in the committee room greeted this statement.

Wilson Steadfast for Brandeis.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Wilson, it was learned today, is determined to stand behind the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in spite of reports of determined opposition among members of the Senate. Officials said today the President would not consider withdrawing the nomination.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, April 16. Order in advance.—Advt.

GUARD CIRCULAR URGES LOBBYING

Continued from Page 1.

cept during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the regular army,) as follows, not to include longevity pay: Captains and officers above the rank of captain, $500 a year; first lieutenants, $300 a year; second lieutenants, $250 a year. Regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to said pay; provided, that only officers, (line,) or officers of the staff corps and departments on duty with organizations of the line shall receive pay."

This provision would be very much more favorable to the National Guard than would Section 76 of the Hay bill, for, while the pay to officers above the grade of Captain would be the same, the higher and other officers are included who would not draw pay under the Hay bill, but who should do so. It will be noted also that the provision authorizing the Secretary to make rules as to the duty to be performed by officers to entitle them to pay does not permit such rules to reduce the pay below the rate named, while under Section 76 of the Hay bill the following phrase which occur, viz: "Regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of State shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to the whole or specific parts of the maximum pay hereinbefore authorized," is undoubtedly intended to provide a means by which the regulations to be prescribed may be so fixed as to make it impossible for field or other senior officers to obtain the full pay authorized for their grades.

It is recommended, therefore, that your Senators be urged to support the amendment to Section 108 of the Senate bill which will be offered by Senator Reed of Missouri as being more fair and equitable to the National Guard, and still providing no higher rate of pay than contemplated under the Hay bill.

By rule adopted Saturday afternoon the consideration of the Military bill went over until Wednesday next at noon. The general debate wil lthen continue until Friday, when a ten-minute rule will apply to all speeches, and one speech to each amendment. It was agreed that the final vote on the bill and all amendments will be taken Tuesday, April 18.

It is trusted that all receiving this bulletin, and particularly the Adjutant Generals of the States, are regularly receiving the Congressional Record and thus keeping advised as to the debate on the bill. It is recommended that this be done. The attitude of Senator Chamberlain toward the National Guard, as brought out in the debate, has been somewhat surprising, but is explained perhaps by the influences with which he has been surrounded during the preparation of his bill. The National Guard representatives here have been attacked in a most unreasonable manner on the floor of the Senate by Senator Chamberlain and others, which has not been a pleasant experience, but has not had the effect of scaring us away, as was doubtless intended.

The biased metropolitan press has endeavored to make much of this talk of a National Guard lobby, and continued references to the charges made noon. The general debate will then meet this your committee has addressed a letter to Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, which appears in the Congressional Record of Saturday, April 8, and copy of which is inclosed. The publication of the substance of this letter in State papers is recommended, so as to overcome the illeffect of the lobby charge, as it remains unanswered.

It is very important that there be a few National Guard officers here after Wednesday who can go direct to their Senators with proposals or recommendations which we may find it necessary to make.

For the Executive Committee,
J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Chairman.

For your information, George Albert Wingate, member Executive Committee.

Vigorous Denial of a Lobby.

After he had urged the guard leaders to be in Washington and approach personally their Senators, General Foster sent the letter to Senator Lee denying lobbying. The letter said:

"The charge that the National Guard is represented in Washington by a lobby, and that it is seeking by improper means to influence the action of Congress with regard to pending military legislation, would not perhaps call for comment if the statement had emanated from a less important source. As that charge has been made, it seems proper that this committee make a statement with regard to that matter. Inquiry suggests itself as to what constitutes a "bold" or "insiduous" lobby?

"We may, without disadvantage, I think, compare the activities of the National Guard Committee with those of other organizations interested in the same legislation. What the "bold lobby" of the National Guard has done has already been stated. Here are some of the things it has not done:

"Those composing it have not sought to interview or called upon any Senator or Representative except when specially invited to do so.

"No printed matter has been gotten out or circulated.

"No headquarters is maintained; no publicity agent is employed, and no propaganda put forth.

"The members of Congress have not been circularized and their mail has not been burdened with letters from this committee.

"The above humiliating confession as to these further defects in the National Guard system, indicating lack of efficiency in the methods of influencing legislation which are recognized and practiced by the experts, is unwillingly wrung from us."

At the office of the Training Camps Association it was said yesterday that that organization has nothing in the way of a statement to give out concerning the pending legislation in Congress. The association favors Section 56 of the Chamberlain bill which would give the President authority to establish if necessary a chain of training camps similar to those held at Plattsburg last year.

BROAD ST. HOSPITAL GETS STATE CHARTER

Board of Charities Admits Need of Institution in Financial District.

TO SERVE 1,500,000 PERSONS

Sufficient Funds Pledged to Establish and Maintain the Work and for Much Equipment.

The State Board of Charities yesterday approved the charter for the Broad Street Hospital, calling for a general emergency hospital and nurses' training school, and thus assured the completion of a project which was planned something more than a year ago — a hospital to serve the million and a half people employed in downtown Manhattan during business hours and the fifteen or twenty thousand who live in the neighborhood of the financial district.

The founders of the hospital expect that it will meet the need of such an institution in the immediate vicinity of many steamship and railroad terminals and the largest office buildings on the island, where there are numerous minor accidents and a constant possibility of larger ones. Sufficient funds have been pledged for the establishment and maintenance of the hospital and for two-thirds of the equipment.

Dr. A. J. Barker Savage will be Superintendent, and among the members of the Board of Governors are: Edward L. Wemple, Charles E. Danforth, Charles H. Allen, M. W. Dominick, Adolph Lewisohn, James Barber, Alton B. Parker, Harry S. Harkness, James Rascovar, Charles Strauss, Theodore L. Lutkins, Robert H. Klitz, George C. Luebbers, Henry J. Dorgeloh, Henry E. Smolen, G. A. Prahl, and Drs. John F. Erdmann, George Gray Ward, Jr., Ralph A. Stewart, William H. Dieffenbach, Walter Gray Crump, Lefferts A. McClelland, Charles Gennerich and William Tod Helmuth.

The State Board of Charities also approved the incorporation of the Canandaigua Hospital for Physicians and Surgeons at Canandaigua, the Bush Terminal Hospital in Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Presbyterian Home for the Aged. It approved the extension of the corporate powers of the Nassau Cottage Association and the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls; denied the application for approval of incorporation of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Brownsville and East New York on the ground that no proof of the necessity for it had been furnished for the board; and made only a progressive report on the application of the Beth Moses Hospital in Brooklyn.

William Rhinelander Stewart was unanimously re-elected President and Simon W. Rosendale Vice-President.

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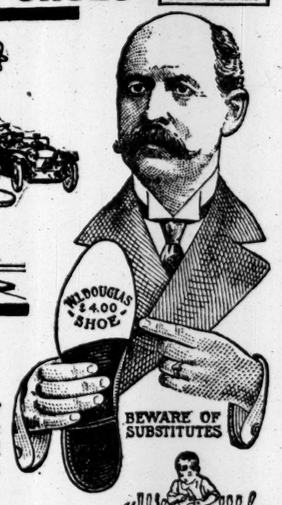
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN



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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES VALUE GUARANTEED

For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

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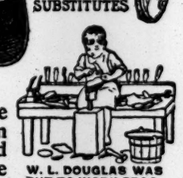
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.



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*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
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*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
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*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

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Locomobile Exchange Sixes

Seldom does a chance like this come to you, an opportunity to get a high priced car at a medium car price.

Many of the shrewdest business men in New York are taking advantage of this offer, purchasing an Exchange Locomobile with its $5000 quality, prestige and service, in preference to a new car for the same money.

Locomobile Quality *can never be taken out* by first use, *can never be put into* any new car of medium price.

Big Six-Cylinder Touring Cars $650 to $850

In excellent mechanical condition. Handsome in appearance, wonderful values. Also some great bargains in

Locomobile Exchange Sixes
Guaranteed like new cars
$1450 and $1650
4, 5 and 7 passenger

These splendid cars have been thoroughly renewed and refinished and have all up-to-date equipment.

We have cars of other makes in excellent condition selling under $1000.

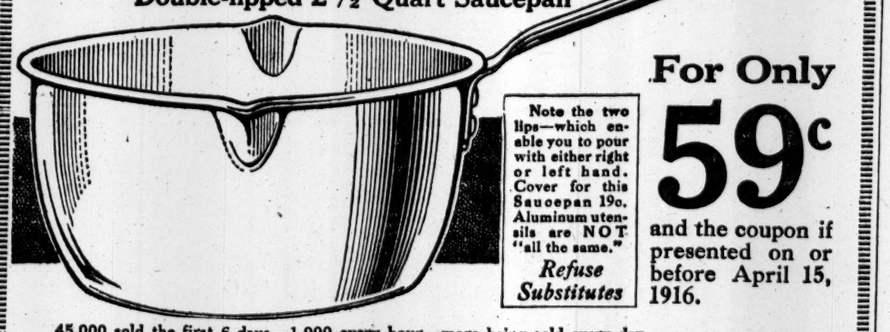
Your present car can be handled and convenient terms arranged.

Open Thursday and Friday Evenings

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
Locomobile Building, 61st St., next to Broadway

Only Two More Days
to get this 85c
"Wear-Ever"
Double-lipped 2½ Quart Saucepan

LIMITED
Special offer good only until April 15th. Thereafter price will be 85c.



Note the two lips—which enable you to pour with either right or left hand. Cover for this Saucepan 19c. Aluminum utensils are NOT "all the same." *Refuse Substitutes*

For Only 59c
and the coupon if presented on or before April 15, 1916.

45,000 sold the first 6 days—1,000 every hour—more being sold every day.
Don't delay. Get your pan before supply is exhausted!!
Cut out the coupon today. Take it to your dealer and get the "Wear-Ever" Saucepan for only 59c—by complying with the conditions named in the coupon. If your dealer will not honor the coupon, mail it to us with 85c and we will send you the pan, postage paid.

Stores located anywhere this paper circulates may honor "Wear-Ever" Coupons.

Four hundred and twenty-one stores in and around New York City sell "Wear-Ever" Utensils. Look for "Wear-Ever" displays in your dealer's window.

See for yourself why so many women prefer "Wear-Ever."

Clip the Coupon—get your saucepan today!

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
New Kensington, Pa.

"Wear-Ever" Coupon

Any store that sells "Wear-Ever" aluminum ware may accept this Coupon and 59c in payment for one "Wear-Ever" 2½ quart Saucepan, which sells regularly at 85c, provided the Coupon is presented in person at store on or before April 15, 1916, writing thereon your name, address and date of purchase. Only one pan sold to a customer.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... Date.....

The Aluminum Cooling Utensil Co
New Kensington Pennsylvania

N. T. 4-13.

No. 7

The College Man Says:—

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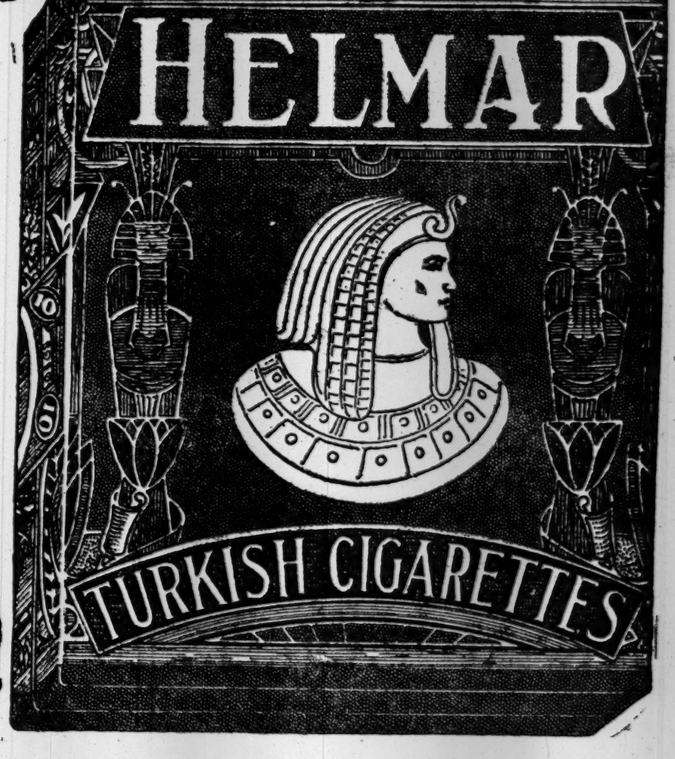

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I am a college man.

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I smoke "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes. Most of the college men I know smoke "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes.

Because we find "Helmar" the "Quality Superb" in cigarettes.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

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Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

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Quality Superb

WHEELER'S ALIMONY STILL IN HIS POCKET

Court Orders Fall to Dislodge Clubman from the Union League's Soft Cushions.

WIFE'S PICKET LINE FUTILE

Justice Greenbaum Grants Contempt Order—Plan to Examine Wheeler's Business Friends.

"This Wheeler is harder to 'get' than Villa," commented Jonas J. Goldstein, of the law firm of Goldstein & Goldstein, when he returned to his office, 366 Broadway, yesterday afternoon to resume management of the siege of the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. All day Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., from the upholstered interior of his club withstood the siege in comfort, it is believed, while outside Deputy Sheriff Julius Browner waited, hoping for a chance to serve Mr. Wheeler with a Supreme Court order of arrest for failure to pay back alimony. In the afternoon, while the courts were again being invoked, the siege was temporarily raised, but last night the Deputy Sheriff, reinforced by two private detectives, was again on watch.

They are now armed with an order signed by Justice Greenbaum yesterday requiring Mr. Wheeler to show cause why he should not be arrested and punished for contempt of court.

To Hunt for Wheeler Cash.

Mr. Goldstein said he would apply today to the Supreme Court for an order permitting him to examine persons who he believes owe Mr. Wheeler money, who have recently paid Mr. Wheeler large amounts of money, or who are familiar with the location of property owned by Mr. Wheeler. If the order is obtained the examination will begin at once and any property belonging to Mr. Wheeler, either real or personal, will be attached as soon as it is found. Mr. Goldstein also said:

"As we have failed to serve any papers on Mr. Wheeler and find it impossible to compel him to submit to any court order, everything will be done to collect for his wife the money he owes her. I never knew of the Union League Club, the Apawamis Club and other such organizations being classed as charitable institutions. It is certain that he is spending a large amount of money and could very well afford to pay his wife if he desired to do so."

The lawyer said that he would apply to the Court of Appeals to have the case now pending there put on the preferred calendar. This is the suit which Mrs. Wheeler won for the value of the furnishings of their home. She got a verdict of $15,000, which the Appellate Division reduced to $12,500 and which Mr. Wheeler carried to the Court of Appeals.

In the action to locate Mr. Wheeler's property, if he has any in this State, Mr. Goldstein said, Henry and Isaac Seligman, who bought early this year the seventeen-acre Wheeler estate at Greenwich, Conn., would be examined. The price is said to have been $174,000. It is also proposed to examine representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with a view of learning something regarding the alleged holdings of Mr. Wheeler in the Chicago Subway Company, and Perley Morse is to be questioned as to Mr. Wheeler's interest in the Ocean Film Company, recently organized, and the Universal Auditing Company, in which the defendant is said to hold stock.

Mrs. Wheeler Determined.

Mrs. Wheeler, who was Claudia Theresa Carlstedt and well known on the musical comedy stage before her marriage in 1898, was ill yesterday morning at her home, 508 West 134th Street, as a result of her experience in personally conducting the attempt to reach her husband at the Union League on Tuesday night. She was able, however, to go to her lawyer's office in the afternoon and assisted him in drawing up the papers for the legal actions to be launched against Mr. Wheeler. She agreed with Mr. Goldstein that there would be no cessation of efforts to drive Mr. Wheeler from his sanctuary and serve him with legal papers, the first step in the recovery of the $3,600 alimony which she alleged is due her. Unless Mr. Wheeler pays up or leaves the State there is a chance, the lawyers say, that he will join another club—the Alimony Club in Ludlow Street Jail.

"It appears to be harder to get Mr. Wheeler out of the Union League than to get Villa," Mr. Goldstein repeated just before he gave orders for the night guard at the club. "In Villa's case there is a chance that he can be starved out, but in the club I understand the commissary department is very well supplied and we cannot cut off those supplies by blockade. It is a strange legal situation when a man may sit safe in his club and defy orders of the courts. I am sure, however, that we shall serve the papers and that Mrs. Wheeler will obtain the money that is rightfully hers."

The day picket guard was established about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The club was deserted, the blinds drawn, and the only activity was among the sleepy attendants and the men and boys bringing morning papers and supplies. At the club it was said that Mr. Wheeler was not there. At the Prince George Hotel, where it was said Mr. Wheeler had gone, it was reported that he was not there. Undaunted by conflicting reports, the besiegers stayed on duty, but not even a shadow of Mr. Wheeler appeared. Indeed, it was rumored at one time that he had left the club by a rear door, but that could not be verified. In the afternoon the guards were withdrawn for a time while Mrs. Wheeler and her lawyers were busy invoking further court action in her behalf.

A DU PONT PLANT WRECKED.

Explosion Wrecks Powder Factory and Causes Death of Three.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 12.—Three persons were killed, one perhaps fatally injured, and two others less seriously hurt at the Nemours plant of the du Pont Powder Company, eight miles from here, early today, when 4,000 kegs of black powder exploded. The plant was nearly destroyed, with a loss of about $100,000.

Howard Mathena, a glazier, had just entered the glazing shop when the explosion occurred, and he was blown to pieces. Calvin Butts, a watchman, was nearby and was so seriously hurt that he may not recover.

George and Roy Crawford were asleep in their home, almost a mile from the mill, and were crushed to death under a great rock blown through the roof by the force of the blast. Two other persons in the village were injured by falling debris. The sites of the buildings which made up the plant are marked by great holes. Officials are unable to assign any cause for the explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 12.—Officials of the du Pont Powder Company here said today that the plant in West Virginia had never been engaged on war orders, but was exclusively used to manufacture blasting powder for the coal mines in that vicinity.

A BAFF CONFESSION LAID TO 3D DEGREE

Ferrara, Recanting, Tells Jury a Detective Threatened Him with Death.

OFFICIALS DISPUTE CHARGE

District Attorney and Deputy Commissioners Say Chauffeur Freely Admitted His Guilt.

Pleading that he was a victim of brutal police methods, Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur on trial for murder in connection with the killing of Barnet Baff, took the stand before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and denied that he had any guilty knowledge of a murder plot when he drove the hired assassins to the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914. He said he was engaged by Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper to take a sick friend to a hospital. With this object in view he submitted to Greco's directions and proceeded to the market as he was ordered to do, with two gunmen and Greco in the rear seat.

When they reached the market, he said, he was directed to wait a few minutes. Not long after he heard what he thought was an explosion. Greco and the two men ran toward the car, jumped in and yelled to him to go as fast as he could.

"I asked Greco what was that shooting that I had heard," Ferrara testified, "and Greco told me to forget about the shooting and go ahead."

Ferrara denied that he knew by name any of the Baff conspirators. He said Archielio, Di Paolo, and the Zafarond brothers were all strangers to him, although he did admit under cross-examination, that he had lived all his life in their neighborhood. He denied he got $100 from Ippolito Greco for his services in the Baff shooting. All he got, he said, was $6 from Greco for two hours' auto hire, at $3 per hour. And when Greco paid him off, Ferrara said, the saloon keeper threatened to kill him, if he ever mentioned the shooting.

Like Giuseppe Archielio, the chauffeur in testifying in his own behalf, recanted a confession of guilt which he had made to the police last February. He said this confession in which he admitted that he knew of the murder plot before he started for the market, was "beaten out of him" at Police Headquarters by detectives. After being punched and kicked and knocked down, Ferrara, according to his testimony, was ready to say anything. He said Detective Butts threatened to kill him if he did not confess.

To refute Ferrara's story of police persecution, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley called to the witness stand Deputy Police Commissioners Scull and Lord and Inspector Cray, who denied that violence had been used against any of the Baff prisoners. Detective Butts also took the stand to deny that he had threatened to kill Ferrara, and District Attorney Swann testified that Ferarra had made a confession to him without coercion from any one.

One witness for the State, Samuel Feinberg, a poultry merchant, was held in contempt of court by Justice Shearn yesterday for failing to appear in response to a subpoena. The prosecution closed its case yesterday and the defense will open today.

13,090 FOR ROOSEVELT IN ILLINOIS PRIMARIES

All These Voters Writing His Name on Their Ballots on Not Finding It There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Theodore Roosevelt received 13,090 votes in the Illinois primaries, although his name, at his own request, was not on the Presidential preference ballot. Each voter who cast a ballot for Colonel Roosevelt wrote his name in.

Medill McCormick leads eight Republican delegates at large on the regular Republican slate as a Sherman delegate.

Colonel Roosevelt will get at least two delegates from Illinois in the National Convention. City Treasurer Sergel, in the Second, and City Clerk Siman, in the Sixth District, broke the slate which provided for a solid delegation for Senator Sherman. John M. Harlan, the Roosevelt candidate for delegate at large, was defeated.

On the Democratic side Roger C. Sullivan claims forty-five of the fifty-eight delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

In Chicago complete returns show that Mayor Thompson lost twenty-one of the thirty-five wards in the city in the fight for control of the County Republican Committee. Sullivan and his friends carried twenty-eight of the thirty-five wards, defeating ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

NEW DISCIPLINE IN SING SING

Prison Politicians Find Free Access to Offices Barred.

OSSINING, April 12.—There has been a tightening of discipline in Sing Sing Prison, it was announced today, since Superintendent J. M. Carter took office.

Where the prison politicians, holding office in the Mutual Welfare League, heretofore overran the office, now they are barred inside the double steel gates of the keyroom, and are not permitted to go upstairs to the front office without a special pass from Warden G. W. Kirchweg's office.

Some of those affected by the new order are Charles Gondorf, king of wire-tappers; David Maier, "Doc" Rogers, Peter Cullen, "O. K. Bill" Meyers, efficiency engineer of the league; John Mereno, and others. About the only "trusties" having free access to the office now are George Hodson, switchboard operator; Joe Nathan, stenographer, and Harold Rich, clerk.

FLOWERS FOR LITTLE FOLK.

Little Mothers' Aid Association to Give an Easter Festival.

An Easter flower festival will be held by The Little Mothers' Aid Association for the hundreds of Little Mothers attending the classes at the various branches, on Saturday afternoon, April 29, at 2 o'clock, at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street. The nursery children of Happy Day House will give a fairy play and Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton has arranged for moving pictures suitable for children.

Mrs. A. W. Wattenburg will be chairman of the reception committee of the festival and Mrs. W. E. Wilkinson will have charge of the refreshments. Mrs. Charles H. Mills is the chairman of the festival and will be assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. Charles E. Wilcox, Mrs. Nelson Worden, Mrs. Charles E. Abbott, Mrs. Charles O. Maas, Mrs. J. H. Maher, Mrs. I. S. Berwin, Mrs. Lyman B. Post, Mrs. H. F. Kiddle, Mrs. J. H. Johnston and others.

SPAIN GETS SAILORS' BODIES

Transfer at Portsmouth Navy Yard Is Occasion for Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 12.—The ceremonies in connection with the transfer of the bodies of thirty-one Spanish sailors of Admiral Cervera's fleet, who died while prisoners of war in 1898 and were buried on Seavey's Island, took place today at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Following the funeral procession from the hospital the bodies were officially turned over to the Spanish Military Attaché, Colonel Nicholas Urculla, by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, representing the Navy Department, and a service then was read by the Rev. Denis J. O'Brien of South Berwick, Me., the services concluding with three volleys from the Marine Battalion and the sounding of taps.

The procession formed at 10 o'clock with a battalion of marines from the barracks and U. S. S. Southery and detachments of sailors from the Washington and Sacramento. Headed by the naval band, the procession marched to the Naval Hospital and thence to the pier, where the Spanish gunboat Almirante Lobo was tied up. Sailors from the Washington acted as pallbearers.

Rear Admiral Knight then delivered an address transferring the bodies to the Spanish Government, and Captain Urculla accepted them in behalf of the Spanish Government. The Spanish gunboat will sail for Spain Friday.

CHILD WELFARE BOARD ROW

Mrs. Bacon Resigns—Others Are Said to Consider Doing So.

Trouble has broken out among the members of the Board of Child Welfare, with the result, it was said yesterday, that several were on the point of resigning. Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon sent her resignation to Mayor Mitchel several days ago, but he has not yet accepted it. Accordnig to report, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Edward P. Maynard were thinking of following Mrs. Bacon's example. It was said at the Mayor's office, however, that no such information had been received.

The trouble in the board was said to be due to the fact that two members, Mrs. Hannah H. Einstein and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, had been entirely too aggressive and had tried to run the affairs of the board. William H. Matthews is President of the board, and it was said yesterday that he also was on the point of resigning. When asked about it Mr. Matthews said: "I have not resigned."

Other members of the board are the Rev. W. A. Courtney, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, and Michael Furst. There is a proposition before the Board of Aldermen to appropriate an additional $300,000 for the work of the board.

the soup of the epicure

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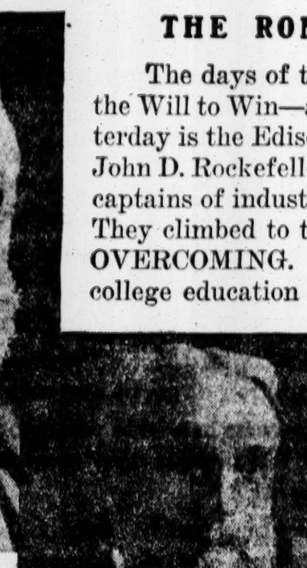
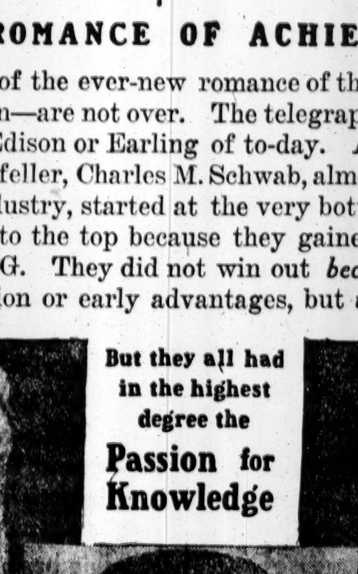
THOMAS A. EDISON
who will probably rank with Benjamin Franklin as America's greatest inventor, began life as a telegraph operator.

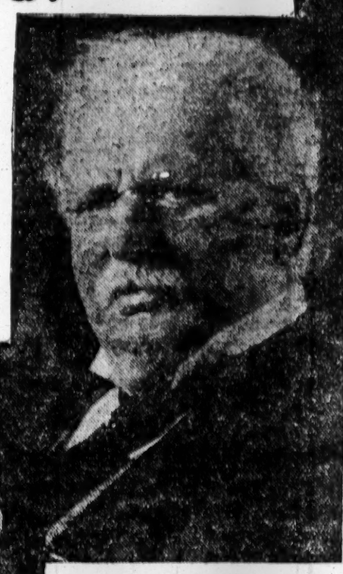
HENRY C. FRICK
began clerking in his uncle's store, and then went into the coke business in a small way. He has long been one of the dominant figures in the steel industry and in the Steel Corporation.



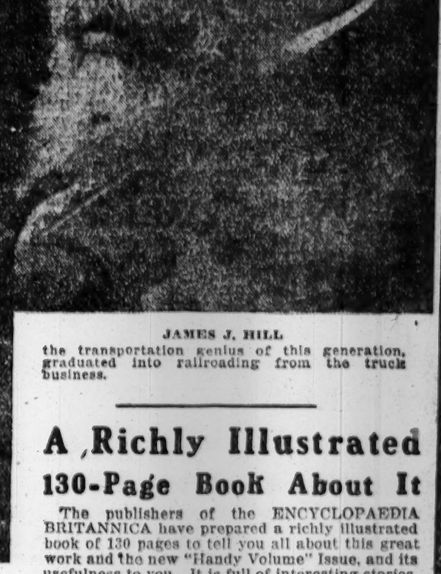
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS
the owner of two of the most widely circulated journals in the world and probably the richest publisher, began as a newsboy in Portland, Maine.



A. J. EARLING
who transformed the St. Paul from a regional railroad into a transcontinental, and is making it the first railway to be operated over a large section by electricity, began life as a telegraph operator and train despatcher.



CHARLES M. SCHWAB
who has become the foremost individual steel maker of the world, began life carrying a surveyor's chain.



THEODORE N. VAIL
at the head of the largest telephone organization on earth—he was in large part its creator—thought to study medicine and later was in the Government Railway Mail Service.

JAMES J. HILL
the transportation genius of this generation, graduated into railroading from the truck business.

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Mr. Edison has a set of the new Eleventh Edition always at his elbow. Mr. Hill is an incessant user of it.

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—from, the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

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7 MORE CITY BILLS PASSED BY SENATE

Change in Tax Period Included —Greater Powers to Mayor and Estimate Board.

CITY TO SHARE AUTO TAX

This Measure Opposed by Up-State Republicans—Changes in Jail Jurisdiction—No Fees for Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Relief measures affecting New York City kept the Senate busy all day. Before adjourning tonight the upper house put through seven of the bills on the Brown Committee program, in addition to the two passed yesterday, making nine in all so far this week. The bills passed today were:

Providing for a gradual change in the period in which taxes shall fall due from May 1 to Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 and July 1, the process to be completed within five years.

Placing the civil jails in New York City under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections instead of the Sheriffs. This bill provides for the separate maintenance of Sheriffs' prisoners.

Giving the Board of Estimate control over the expenditures of the New York County House Board, which selected the site and made the plans for the proposed new County Court House in Manhattan.

Providing that after Jan. 1, 1918, the Sheriff of New York County shall receive as compensation only his fixed salary. Under the present law he receives the fees of the office as well.

Providing that the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen shall have control over salaries, expenditures and conditions of employment under the New York City Board of Water Supply. This bill also requires the approval of the Board of Estimate for the exercise of various powers by the Boar dof Water Supply.

Giving New York half of the automobile registration fees collected in the city. Under the present law they go to the State entire.

Constitutional amendment requiring the submission of all measures affecting the administration of counties within New York City to the Mayor for his approval. Under the present law the Mayor does not exercise veto power over such bills

The measures passed by the Senate yesterday provided for a referendum on whether the salaries of school teachers in New York City shall be fixed by the local authorities or, as at present, by statute and for the inauguration of the "pay-as-you-go" policy. Under the latter bill the city authorities are prohibited from issuing bonds for any but revenue-producing improvements, such as aqueducts, transit lines and docks.

City Bills on Calendars.

There are on the Senate third reading calendar two New York City bills of the Brown committee series which have not yet been considered. One of these provides for a referendum on whether the city authorities shall have the right to fix salaries and regulate conditions of employment under the county governments in New York City. The other provides for a referendum on whether the salaries of policemen, firemen and other city employes whose salaries at present are fixed by statute shall be brought under the direct control of the Board of Estimate.

On second reading in the Senate is a proposed Constitutional amendment, which, if passed, would give the Legislature the right to delegate certain legislative powers to municipalities by statute with a view to bestowing on them a broader measure of control over local affairs.

The two remaining referendum bills, it is expected, will provoke considerable opposition from both Republican and Democratic members jealous of the powers at present exercised by the county administrations in New York City, which are closely interwoven with the political machines. This opposition was clearly foreshadowed today, when the bill giving the Mayor veto power over legislative measures affecting county governments in the city was up for debate. This bill encountered the solid opposition of the Tammany and McCooey Senators, who were joined by Senators Gilchrist and Lawson, Brooklyn machine Republicans.

Senator Leader Brown, who is sponsor for the New York City relief bills, was on his feet all day fighting for the measure. He fought so well that he earned congratulations and thanks from Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner, who praised him for what he termed the generous attitude he had shown toward the City of New York.

This was after up-State Republicans had made a hot fight on the bill providing for the sharing by New York City in auto license fees. On the basis of last year's auto tax, New York City's share would not exceed $309,000, but many up-State Republicans urged that the tax should go undivided for the maintenance of State highways.

Tax Pledged to State.

Senator J. Henry Walters of Onondaga led the fight on the bill. He declared that the present automobile tax was unconstitutional, and that representatives of the automobile associations had refrained from raising the question only in return for an ironclad pledge from the 1909 Legislature that all the money realized from the licensing of motor cars should be used for the maintenance of good roads.

Senator Walters said he was present when the pledge was given in Speaker Wadsworth's room. He was borne out by Senator Charles J. Hewitt of Cayuga, who declared that he was present, too. Both said that they regarded the pledge as binding on them personally and that they could not see their way clear to approve of any portion of this tax being diverted from his original purpose.

"It is ridiculous," said Senator Brown in reply, "to maintain that this pledge could be binding on all future legislatures. It is absurd to try to have it appear that the 300,000 odd motor car owners in the State are paying their license fees into the State Treasury in the same spirit that they drop 25 cents on the collection plate on Sunday.

"What we are proposing to return to New York City is merely a few crumbs. We are appropriating $15,000,000 for highway purposes this year, and of that amount we will ask New York City to contribute $10,000,000."

The bill was passed by a vote of 35 to 13. The adverse votes were all cast by up-State Republicans.

All the Democrats and three Republican Senators—Bennett of New York and Lawson and Burlingame of Kings—voted against the bill changing the dates for the tax levy in New York City. This bill is designed to do away with the necessity of issuing short-time securities in anticipation of tax receipts.

The bill to shift jurisdiction over the civil jails to the Department of Correction was passed, 48 to 3. All the Senators voted for the bill to make the Sheriff's a salaried office, and the bill to give the Board of Estimate control over the expenditures of the Court House Board. The bill placing the ater Supply Board under Board of Estimate supervision was passed, 47 to 1. The concurent resolution making county bills subject to the Mayor's veto was passed, 29 to 20.

Mayor's Vetoes Overridden.

Both Senate and Assembly today passed over Mayor Mitchel's veto the Coffey bill, which would permit the city of Mt. Vernon to tap the water mains of New York City in the Croton watershed. In the Assembly the bill was passed, 77 to 60 in the Senate, 27 to 17.

The Assembly passed the Ellenbogen bill, placing the administration of building regulations in New York City in the hands of Borough Superintendents of Buildings, under rules to be fixed by a Board of Standards. Powers of inspection now held by the State Industrial Commission are turned over to the Borough Superintendents, and a Board of Appeals is established.

The Governor today signed three bills affecting New York City—the Hamilton-Fertig bill, for the licensing of massage parlors; the Paton bill, authorizing the Commissioner of Police of New York City to reinstate members of the force dismissed because of physical disability when it is shown that the disability has been removed, and the Flamman bill, which provides that persons in New York City drawing pensions from the city or State and holding a city, county, or State job, shall lose their pensions when the total compensation in such case exceeds $1,200 a year.

CAUCUS ON THOMPSON BILLS.

Republican Senators Reject Anti-Appeal Measure, Accept Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Republican Senators in caucus tonight voted to reject the Thompson bill, urged by the Public Service Commission, which would deprive public service corporations of the right they now exercise under a decision of the Court of Appeals of having decisions by the Commissions reviewed in the courts under certiorari proceedings.

In its place the caucus voted to accept a bill which would compel the Public Service Commissions to render decisions in rate cases within a year unless granted an extension of time by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The proposed bill also would reserve to the corporations the right of one appeal to the Appellate Division by certiorari on rate decisions, and in cases where different Appellate Divisions disagree on a similar set of facts to a review by the Court of Appeals.

The caucus also agreed to support the Thompson Committee bill which would transfer from the Public Service Commission for the First District to the New York City Administration the supervision of subway construction and leave the commission only the work of public service regulation within the city. The bill gives the Mayor power to appoint a rapid transit commission composed of seven members, one from each borough, together with the Mayor and the Controller, to take over the supervisory work in connection with the construction of new transit lines, provided the Board of Estimate adopts a resolution sanctioning such action.

Favorable action was taken on an amendment to the Public Service Commissions Law proposed by the Thompson Committee under which, instead of the present $5,000 penalty in cases where orders of the commission have been disobeyed, it is left within the discretion of the jury to impose any penalty up to that amount.

The bill turning over to the Federal authorities the administration of the Quarantine Station and the work of the Health Officer of the Port of New York was also approved.

Burlesque Farmers' Pension Bill.

ALBANY, April 12.—Pensions for all farmers over 30 years of age would be provided by a bill introduced today by Senator Thomas B. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. The measure was inspired by Majority Leader Brown as a burlesque on pension legislation.

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PASS SCHOOL ATHLETE BILL

Only Four Assembly Votes Against Physical Training Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the Welsh bill providing for physical training of all pupils over eight years of age in all the schools of the State. This is a companion bill to another measure by Assemblyman Welsh of Albany, which provides for military training outside of schools, and in Summer camps for all boys between 16 and 19. The school bill has the approval of State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley; the military training bill has not.

There were only four dissenting votes on the school bill—those of Assemblymen Reilley, Cotillo, Evans and Shipiocoff, who feared it might mean the introduction of the military spirit into the public schools.

Assemblyman McCue of New York said: "It is time our schools did something to develop more than the mental side of boys and girls."

Assemblyman Bush of Chemung said: "American public schools are raising up a race of mollycoddles."

Many of the members who voted for the physical training measure said they would not vote for the military training bill.

The Greiner Bible bill, which would compel daily readings from the Scriptures in the public schools, was recalled from the oblivion of committee and will be discussed in the Senate:

FLAMMAN BILL SIGNED.

Cuts Off City Pensions of About 200 Public Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Governor Whitman today signed the Flamman bill cutting off the pensions of ex-city employes holding State or county or other city jobs where the pensions plus the salary exceeds in each case $1,200 a year. The bill affects about 200 pensioners, of whom twenty-five are in the City's Fire Prevention Bureau.

Whitman Removes Schoharie Clerk.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Governor Whitman today removed from office Glanis A. Snyder, County Clerk of Schoharie County, on charges of official misconduct, preferred by the State Tax Commission. Frank W. Bliss of Middleburg was named as his successor. Both are Democrats. Snyder was charged with having failed to report certain mortgage taxes.

LAWSON ACCEPTS GAGE.

Does Not Believe Gilchrist Can Prevent His Return to Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings said today that he was not displeased with the changes made by the Senate Reapportionment Committee in the boundaries of his Senate District. He resented the suggestion that the changes had been ordered with a view to disciplining him for having shown independence of party control in the Senate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out this morning that Senator Lawson had been thrown into the same Senate district with Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist, and that the leaders believed Gilchrist could prevent his return to the Senate. Senator Lawson said this was not so. The fact remains, however, that Senator Lawson and Senator Gilchrist, who have been occupying adjoining seats in the Senate, have not spoken since reapportionment has been an absorbing theme in the Legislature.

Senator Lawson, in a statement tonight, said that his Assembly District "had been tacked onto a part of the district represented by Senator Gilchrist and the lower part of the Gilchrist district had been lopped off." But, Senator Lawson said, he had lived for forty years and was well known in the district as now laid out.

"Senator Mills, who is credited with plans to discipline Senators, has no more power to do so than any other member of the Senate," said Senator Lawson. "He himself is credited with being extremely independent in thought when speaking in his own district in Manhattan, but when acting in Albany is entirely subservient to the wishes of the majority leader."

THOMPSON TO GET $50,000.

Senate Committee Reports Favorably and Resolution Will Pass.

ALBANY, April 12.—The resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator George F. Thompson to give his committee, which is investigating the First District Public Service Commission, an additional $50,000 to pay its expenses, was reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee tonight.

A conference of Republican Senators last night voted to support the resolution.

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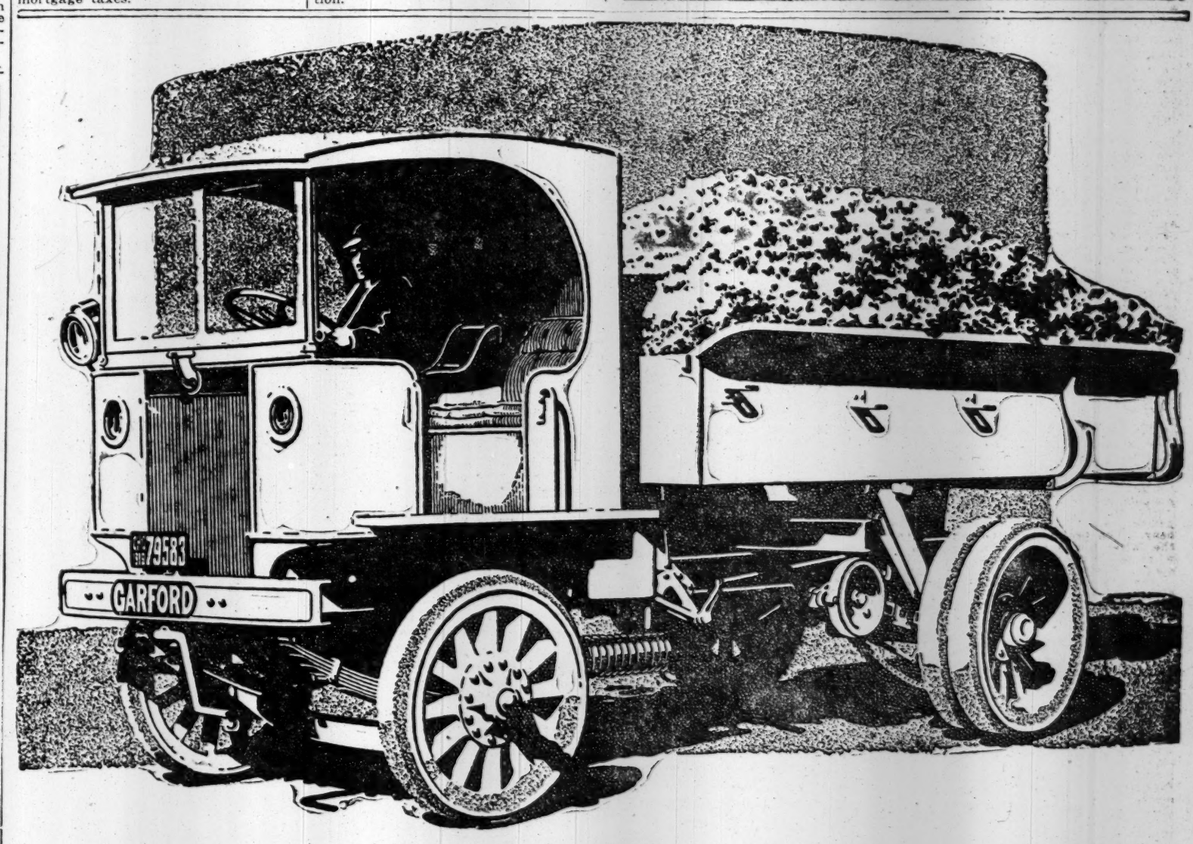

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NIJINSKI PUTS LIFE IN BALLET RUSSE

He Shows Grace and Finish at His Debut in "Le Spectre de la Rose."

LETTER DISTURBS DANCER

Mlle. Revalles Hysterical Over a Missive Containing Powder, Which Rose Into Her Face.

Warslav Nijinski made his first appearance in this country yesterday afternoon at the matinée performance of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House. He danced in "Le Spectre de la Rose," a pas de deux in which the other rôle brings forward Mlle. Lopokova, and in "Petrouchka," Stravinsky's ballet, which enlists the services of most of the company, with Mlle. Lopokova and Messrs. Bolm and Cechetti in the other principal characters. The remainder of the bill comprised the Polovtsian dances from "Prince Igor," and the ballet, "Scheherasade."

Mr. Nijinski's début was a success, though he scarcely provided the sensational features that this public had been led to expect of him. This was to some extent due to the rôles in which he appeared, which are limited in their possibilities in one sense because they are "character rôles." The guise in which he presented himself yesterday was rather that of a highly accomplished dancer whose work put new life into those appearing with him, than as one especially remarkable in himself. The public will probably have to wait for his appearance in ballets of the purely classic style to get more knowledge of the technical wonders that have been so liberally promised and that were indeed foreshadowed yesterday.

To a certain extent his rôle in "Le Spectre de la Rose" is in the classical style, but story and atmospheric demands restrict the dancer in several directions. There is no denying that new meaning was read into the little ballet by the version of yesterday, and that the grace and the finish of Nijinski's dancing and his intelligence as a stage director were largely responsible for this.

There was a discordant note in a super-refinement of gesturé and posture that amounted to effeminacy. The costume of the dancer, fashioned about the shoulders exactly like a woman's decolete, with shoulder-and-arm straps even, helped to emphasize this, as did certain technical details of the dancing, such as dancing on the toes, which is not ordinarily indulged in by male dancers. The obvious reflection in justification of Mr. Nijinski's characterization is that the ghost of a rose is not exactly a masculine commodity. Precisely! Then why devise a ballet in which a man dances that character? As well put a lyric soprano to singing Radames in "Aïda"!

As Petrouchka, the dancer gave a splendid performance of this fantastic rôle. Both in the purely external characteristics of the puppet-lover and in suggesting an actual pathos in his imaginary life-drama, he made his effects with mastery. The tales of his rehearsing the ballets in which he appears were borne out in the performance of this work, as well as in the case of Le Spectre de la Rose." By little touches of stage management the story was made easier to follow. Among those that come to mind quickly were those concerned in the first dance of the three puppets, where the showman's manipulation of them was more clearly suggested, and in the entrance of the bear. The prominence the music gives the latter incident was formerly somewhat obscured by the crowding of the stage. Yesterday the bear was visible to the audience as soon as he appeared, and the sudden ponderous voice of the orchestra music was thus immediately explained. These are only two points of many.

The matinee was disturbed yesterday by a change in the order of the ballets. This was announced from the stage by an explanation that Mme. Revalles had received a letter on entering the theatre which had so disturbed her that she would not be able to go on immediately in "Scheherazade," which was scheduled first. The "Prince Igor" dances were put in its place.

It was later explained behind the stage that Mme. Revalles's letter had contained some powder which rose up into her face when she opened the letter. The dancer became hysterical, it was said, thinking someone was trying to poison or blind her. Later she calmed down and took her place on the stage.

The letter, whose text was ill-written and incoherent for the most part, was mailed Tuesday morning from Seabright, N. J., according to the cancellation, and its envelope was stamped with the name of the Peninsula House. It was signed "A. A. de von Zell," and its writer asserted, among other things, that he was a Russian Prince born in this country and a cousin to the Kaiser. The ballet authorities said they would hand the letter over to the police.

In the evening bill, "Thamar," a drama arranged by Leon Bakst, with music by Balakireff, was given for the first time here. Flore Revalles was the Princess of the Caucasus who lures lovers to their destruction, and Adolf Bolm had the part of her victim. The ballet is a short but very effective one, in which there is some fine dancing by Mr. Bolm and the corps de ballet, dancing of a wild and savage sort that had a thrill to it. Mlle. Revalles was excellent. The orchestra was not at its best. The stage setting and costuming for "Thamar" has not been bettered for its pictorial effect and striking colors by anything of Bakst's that has yet been shown by the company.

DURER PRINT BRINGS $1,125.

Top Price for "Adam and Eve" at Edelheimer Sale—Total, $11,325.

Albrecht Dürer's "Adam and Eve," No. 28 of the catalogue, fine impression, first state, showing a little margin on paper with the watermark of the bull's head, brought the highest price of the first night of the sale of Richard Edelheimer stipples, mezzotints and color prints at the American Art Galleries last evening going to Edward D. Balken for $1,125. Martin Shongauer's "St. Thomas," painter-engraving, No. 21, from the Junius S. Morgan Collection, went to K. T. Chester for $750, and the same buyer paid $800 for No. 47, an extra fine impression of Dürer's "Melancholia."

Other prints bringing the higher prices were "Bacchanalian Group with Silenus," by Andrea Mantegna, superb early impression, No. 7, when to E. P. Junior for $250; "Christ Descending Into Hell," by Mantegna, No. 8, strong, early impression, rare, repaired, went to the same buyer for $230; "The Fate of the Evil Tongue," painter-engraving, very rare, by Nicoletto da Modena, (Nicola Rosex,) the goldsmith and engraver, went to Chester for $200.

"The Virgin Holding a Pear," painter-engraving by Dürer, No. 33, rare and brilliant print, three-eighths margin, watermark on paper anchor within a circle, from three important collections, went to Knoedler & Co. for $510. Dürer's "St. Christopher," (his head turned backward,) No. 46, went to Seaman, agent, $240.

"The Large Fortune," painter-engraving, by Dürer, No. 49, went to D. Keppel for $520. This was an impression of great brilliancy on paper with the watermark of the high crown. On the reverse was written in ink: "A Paris chez Pierre Mariette, Rue St. Jacques, à l'esperance, 1679." Mariette, famous collector and publisher, was known to have affixed his signature to all very fine plates that passed through his hands, but this is the first time he is known to have added his full address. A brilliant impression of "The Little Horse," by Dürer, No. 56, went to Seaman for $265.

The returns for the evening were $11,325. The sale will be concluded this evening.

PARADE OF THE HIPPODROME

Sousa and Band Lead 1,274 Attaches, Including 600 Women.

A parade of the 1,274 attachés of the Hippodrome, given yesterday morning in recognition of the eleventh birthday of the institution, attracted thousands of people along the line of march. The procession left the theatre at 11 o'clock, marched through Forty-second Street to Eighth Avenue, thence to Thirty-fourth Street, to Madison, north to Forty-fourth Street, and back to the Hippodrome. It was more than half a mile long, and as it passed the New Amsterdam Theatre it was reviewed by Charles B. Dillingham, A. L. Erlanger, Bruce Edwards, and Theodore Rousseau, the last named representing the city.

John Philip Sousa and his band headed the parade, the first time the march king and his organization have marched in New York since the Dewey parade. Behind them came the 300 men and boys who make up the uniformed staff of the theatre, next the stage crew in linen dusters, behind them the elephants and Toto, the present clown, accompanied by Marceline of former spectacles. The section that attracted the most attention, naturally, was the last, in which the 600 women of the show marched, some of them in their stage costumes, the others in the uniform of the parade.

The event was such a success that it is planned to make it an annual happening.

Tom Dobson in Song Recital.

Tom Dobson gave another of his song recitals at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon. He sang several songs by Brahms, Gustav Mahler, and Erich Wolff, four songs in French by Hahn, Moreau, and Rhene-Baton, and two groups of songs in English by Carpenter, Griffes, Seiler, Norton, and Lehmann, with several of his own. As usual, he played his own piano accompaniments.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the hundredth performance of "The Cinderella Man" at the Hudson last night autographed copies of Victor Herbert's song, "Out of His Heart He Builds a Home," were given to those in the audience.

Eugene Cowles and Jerome Schwartz were added yesterday to the list of composers who will take part in the composers' specialty at the Hippodrome Sunday night.

John Barrymore, who is playing the part of a convict in Galsworthy's "Justice" at the Candler, will visit Sing Sing today on the invitation of Warden Kirchwey.

The first fashion show for juveniles ever staged will be a new feature of "Peter Rabbit in Dreamland" when the pantomime is revived at the Century next Monday for the benefit of the Flower and Sydenham Hospitals.

The Washington Square Players have invited the members of the companies of Sir Herbert Tree, Grace George, James K. Hackett, and the players appearing in "Justice" to attend a special performance of their program of playlets at the Bandbox next Tuesday afternoon.

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CIVIL WAR VETERAN ANSWERS A PACIFIST

Tells of Unprotected City's Panic and Terror in Draft Riots of 1863.

LAYMEN'S CLUB IS SILENT

F. R. Townsend Ends All Talk of Anti-Preparedness, Which Darwin J. Meserole Had Begun.

A veteran of the civil war listened to a strong plea against preparedness last night, and then, when the speaker of the evening had finished, arose, and with the recital of one short experience of his own in this city in 1863 silenced any further argument for unpreparedness by anybody for the rest of the evening.

The speaker of the evening was Darwin J. Meserole, a lawyer of 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn, the veteran was F. R. Townsend, also a lawyer, living at 508 West 114th Street. The meeting was held by the Laymen's Club, Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and this is what happened:

Mr. Meserole, who had been invited by the club to speak to them, chose for his subject, "There Is Not an Enemy in Sight." He meant no enemy for this Government among the powers of the world, and he pleaded against any further expenditure for military preparedness.

When the speaker had finished Mr. Townsend rose. He crossed the room, shook hands with Mr. Meserole, thanking him for his words, and turned to the guests who were staring at him.

"May I say a few words, Mr. President," he asked, and on receiving permission went on:

"I am a pretty old man, gentlemen. I was a soldier in '63, and I wonder if you will let me tell of something which happened then which is not so far from the matter we are discussing."

He then told how in 1863 Lee's Army had come storming across the Blue Ridge Mountains into Maryland, and how the whole country was in a fever of excitement and terror until after Gettysburg, and Meade had driven the invaders back. The speaker then related how New York City was in the throes of rioting and pillage, for its troops had been hurried to Washington in the haste to guard the nation's capital.

"I left my father's office on the 13th of July," continued Mr. Townsend, with a voice which trembled with a little excitement, "and hurried to 801 Broadway, where the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers were receiving recruits. That evening a lot of us, green as could be, and frightened to death, hurried to camp right here on this hill where the Cathedral now stands. We were only boys, all of us, and on our shoulders depended the entire defense of this great city.

"I stood on guard that night, and looked out to see fires rising here and there as the lawless forced their will, whatever buildings stood handy. None of us knew what to do, and a report that came to our camp just before daylight that several companies of veterans from the field had been ordered to hasten to our protection did a lot to cheer us up.

"The next morning we marched down Fifth Avenue past the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. I tell you I was scared every minute somebody was going to shoot me, and none of us was much better. But we were not even bothered in our march, and the city seemed strangely peaceful after the day and night of terror. Then, below the hotel, in a square, we came upon those companies of veterans quietly eating their breakfast. Sentries had been posted, and the air of confidence they dispelled made veterans of us all."

The old man turned suddenly to the speaker of the evening.

"That's my answer, Sir," he said, "to any talk of unpreparedness. Those few companies of men, prepared and ready to fight and knowing how to fight saved this city. And they never fired a single shot doing it."

There was silence as Mr. Townsend sat down. There was not a sound of applause. In a few moments Mr. Meserole led the talk into channels which dealt with the injustice and oppression which the social system worked on everybody but millionaires.

Gladys Hanson Weds C. E. Cook.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga, April 12.—Miss Gladys Hanson Snook and Charles Emerson Cook of New York were married here today at noon at the home of the bride's father, Heyton Harrison Snook. Mr. and Mrs. Cook left during the afternoon for New York, where they will make their home. Mrs. Cook is well known under her stage name of Gladys Hanson. Mr. Cook is a theatrical press agent.

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HEADS WHITE RATS ACTORS.

J. W. Fitzpatrick Elected International President of Union.

The results of the election of officers and members of the International Board of the White Rats Actors' Union and Associated Actresses of America were announced yesterday. James William Fitzpatrick was elected International President, Edward Clarke International Vice President, and Harry Mountford International Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

The following were elected board members: Edward Archer, Theodore Babcock, John Bell, Joe Birnes, Ernest Carr, Will P. Conley, Barry Connors, George W. Delmore, James F. Dolan, J. Greenfield, Frank Herbert, Robert H. Hodge, Jim Marco, Junie McCree, Sam Morton, Fred Niblo, Frank North, Otto Steinert, Geoffrey L. Whelen, Arthur Williams, and V. P. Wormwood.

Proposals to form offensive and defensive alliances with musicians, stage hands, and other bodies of theatre employes and a proposal to levy 5 per cent. upon all actors' salaries, who may be working in other theatres during a strike or lockout, were adopted by large majorities.

MISS NEILSON-TERRY DENIES

Says She Is Not to Wed Cecil King, English Stage Director.

It was rumored in theatrical circles yesterday that Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the English actress, and Cecil King, an English actor and stage manager, would be married in June. Miss Neilson-Terry laughingly denied the rumor when asked about it.

Mr. King staged "Henry VIII." for Sir Herbert Tree at the New Amsterdam, and has been engaged to put on "The Merchant of Venice," which will be Sir Herbert's next production. Mr. King was a member of Miss Neilson-Terry's support in "Trilby" last year, and later appeared with her in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula" and in vaudeville. He has been married and divorced.

A Blakelock Sold for $265.

"Trout Brook," by R. A. Blakelock, No. 29 of the catalogue, a pleasing little picture, 12 by 10, showing a vista between trees, brought the best price of the evening at the sale of pictures from the estates of Michael Clark, George W. Hagney, Sidney W. Hopkins, George A. Dowden, and others at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening, going to Mrs. Sanford for $265. The picture was started at $10 and ran up quickly to the selling price. Mrs. M. A. M. Mortimer paid $270 for "Portrait of a Lady," No. 80, a pretty young woman with a Gainsborough hat, the Gainsborough School; "The Lute Player," by Signorini, No. 40, went to H. D. G. Rohrs for $70. There will be two other small Blakelocks in the concluding sale this evening.

Elected to National Academy.

The following were elected associate members of the National Academy of Design at a meeting of members at 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night. Sculptors: Paul Bartlett, Charles L. Hinton, Anna V. Hyatt. Painters: William Cotton, Jules Guerin, Lawton Parker, Guy Wiggins, all of this city; Leopold Seyffert of Philadelphia, and William H. Singer, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Four juries of selection and award for the two coming exhibitions were elected from the members.

A New Role for Marie Dressler.

Marie Dressler, who was placed under contract recently by Charles Dillingham, will begin rehearsals next Monday in a new comedy by James Forbes, entitled "Sweet Genevieve." The author will stage the piece and in Miss Dressler's support will be Frank Lalor, Isabel Irving, Frank Gilmore, and Vivian Rushmore. The first performance will take place May 8, probably at the Globe.

COLUMBIA'S REVUE A BRIGHT SATIRE

"The Peace Pirates," Given at the Hotel Astor, Lampoons News Events.

TRAVESTY ON THE MOVIES

Hits Also at the Shakespeare Tercentenary and Police Censorship of Russian Ballet.

The Columbia lads turned satirists in writing their annual 'Varsity show, the first performance of which was given last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor, and in the place of the conventional and hackneyed musical comedy story some personages and events of recent news importance were lampooned. As a result the piece was more entertaining than some of its predecessors.

"The Peace Pirates," the title of the revue, suggests the happening that gave the librettists their principal inspiration. There was Andy Rockyford, a jitney pacifist; Dr. Aking and Dr. Bones, two elderly gentlemen with flowing white beards, tied with blue baby ribbon, who confessed they came for the voyage; William J. Tryan, and Dorothy Fairface, sob reporter for The Evening Crime, all members of a peace party marooned by a submarine's torpedo among Captain Kidd and his pirate crew. When Mr. Rockyford learns the pirates' treasure is buried in Connecticut he persuades the band to accompany his party to the States, and, in the hope of making a rich haul, they go. But in New York the taxi chauffeurs and hat boys outpirate them so far that they take to morning coats and wrist watches.

That is as much of a plot as there is, but on its slender thread is hung a series of travesties that embrace the movies, the police censorship of the Russian ballet, and the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival.

The movie burlesque was particularly clever, perhaps because it was borrowed from the last musical play of the Brothers Webb and was therefore a degree more professional than its undergrad surroundings. The circle from the spotlight was the screen, and across this from side to side of the stage the figures of the movie melodrama flitted, while a voice explained the story of the abduction of Lady Vere de Vere by Chief Bull Durham, "a film," said the voice, "from the studios of the Columbia Company, Limited, Yet Limited."

In lyrics, lines and specialties the young men showed they knew their Broadway. Lorenz M. Hart gave some easily recognizable imitations of Belle Blanche's imitations of Ethel Barrymore, George Arliss et al. Ray Perkins, who composed the tunes, gave a pianologue in the most approved manner of the varieties, while Oscar Hammerstein, grandson of Oscar the Immortal, was a gentleman of color whose mannerisms suggested those of a blackface favorite of the revues.

Herman J. Mankiewicz wrote the book and lyrics and there were additional lyrics and music by Walter Atkinson and M. S. Wolff. The music was of the Berlin School, and several of the tunes would not have shamed Maestro Irving himself.

Philip B. Leavitt was the handsomest girl in the cast and Donald W. Lee the most svelt. The other principals whose names have been mentioned were Fritz Nyland, Frederic W. Norton, David Friedenberg, Samuel Spingarn, William M. Hughes, Jr., Leonard S. Sowar, W. A. Dietz, C. S. Laub, H. William Hanemann, Archibald C. Curry, Percival E. Cowan, Claus A. Osterholm, Elliot M. Sperling, Lewis N. Moeller, Bradley M. Fisher, Glenn Scofield, and Phil Hassenger.

The play will be repeated every night this week.

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"The German Case Against Germany"
By
George Bernard Shaw

Are American Germans pro-Germans? Mr. Shaw thinks that in time of peace they are not—if they were they would stay under the Hohenzollern rule instead of "escaping" to America. "But war," says he, "has the effect of throwing men back into their primitive phases," and in next Sunday's Times he argues with them confidentially about it. He bases his right to do so on the fact that not long ago he read the Riot Act to England and was called a pro-German for it and bitterly denounced. He thinks, evidently, he has earned the right to speak what he considers plain truth to Germans as well as to Englishmen. Not that an Englishman will get unadulterated comfort out of this brilliant article, for he repeats and rubs in his attack on the English Government and points to the events of the war as vindicating his position. In this talk to German-Americans he undertakes to show them how in certain respects German efficiency is inefficiency and why Hohenzollernism is not German.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.

THE PARTY OF SURRENDER.

The Republicans have been making a fine pretense of indignation against Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy. They want something more "vigorous" and "spirited," though they take good pains not to define or give any concrete notion of what changes they would favor. It happens that the Republican Party has been making in Congress and out of Congress a record of pitiable and abject surrender of American rights, of complicity in and support of a foreign policy weak and spineless and cowardly. The country has not forgotten and it will not forget that 102 of the 142 votes against the tabling of the McLemore resolution were votes of Republican Representatives and 5 votes of Pregressive Representatives. Half of the Republicans in the House were willing to give up the clear right of Americans to embark upon the ships of belligerents. Five-sevenths of the Progressive strength in the House approved the same counsel of impotence. Yet the Progressives are even more virulent than the Republicans against Mr. WILSON'S "failure" to protect the national honor.

The country has not forgotten, and the Democrats will take good care that it does not forget in the next campaign, that of the 14 votes in the Senate against tabling the Gore resolution only 2 were cast by Democrats, 12 by Republicans. As if to make a sharper impression upon the public mind of the contrast between the swelling words of some Republican critics of Mr. WILSON and the official action of the Republican electorate in a number of States, three of the Senators who voted for the Gore resolution, SHERMAN of Illinois, LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin, CUMMINS of Iowa, further recommended to "the German vote," the pacifists and other opponents of the Administration by advocacy of a munitions embargo or unpreparedness, or both, have been declared to be the official Republican choice for President in their own or other States. The Republicans of Illinois, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, voted in their primaries for men who notoriously oppose the assertion of American rights. To accentuate the irony or the impudence of the Republican pretense compared with the Republican acts, the South Dakota Republicans thunder in resolutions for the necessity of a Republican President in the White House to secure protection for the life and property of Americans at home and abroad, and nominate as their candidate for that President Mr. CUMMINS, that most magnanimous apostle of surrender.

It may be said that the primaries do not reflect Republican sentiment; that the Republicans have merely paid a formal compliment to CUMMINS, LA FOLLETTE, SHERMAN; that the victory of the master pacifist in Michigan was such an unmeaning posy. If the Republicans of Michigan, Minnesota, and the Middle West generally were profoundly stirred by the "weakness" of Mr. WILSON'S policy they would have rushed to the primaries, they would have found means of uttering their desire for a stronger policy and a man who was known to stand for it. No primary provisions, no refusal of candidates, would have stood in the way. The popular voice will make itself heard if it has anything to say. It is easy to deride Favorite Sons, but the fact remains that the Republican Favorite Sons of the Middle West are known advocates of a nerveless policy, kootooers to alien sympathies. So far as can be judged by the little gods it worships, the Republican Party of the Middle West is opposed to Mr. WILSON because his foreign policy has been too strong, too American.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio is sound on preparedness, but are there not certain subjects which he avoids with something of the dexterity of WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON treading over eggshells without crushing them? Mr. BURTON, like many other Buckeye Republicans, has an anxious eye on the German vote. An amiable gentleman, but his "vigorous" policy, if he has any, is hidden.

Shall we look to the East, then, which has furnished some deep and some falsetto voices in the dispraise of Mr. WILSON'S "weakness"? Mr. ROOT is unfortunately running alongside of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Belgian hobbyhorse. Mr. ROOSEVELT is not estopped or stopped by anything, not even the memory of his own words in 1914 in favor of the very conduct which he now deplores and detests. The Belgian proposals of Mr. ROOSEVELT have fallen flat. The majority of the country is palpably in favor of Mr. WILSON'S correct attitude in the matter. Mr. Justice HUGHES is the real or stalking horse candidate of many Republicans. So far as they are sincere they are willing to take on trust his opinions. He may favor a weaker or a stronger policy than Mr. WILSON'S. He may approve it as it is.

The Republican Party is in a pitiable position. Whomsoever it names for President, whatever ululation it emits about Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy, how is it to live down the record of its own shame, its vote on the McLemore and the Gore resolution?

THE GERMAN ALIBI.

The admission made by the Imperial Government in the note just received, that a German submarine was in the neighborhood of the spot where the Sussex was attacked, at the very time, and did there and then torpedo a ship which was apparently not the Sussex, may well excite our wonder. The Captain of the U-boat, we are gravely told, made a drawing of his victim, which is quite unlike a photograph of the Sussex with which it has been compared.

The questions to which this singular reply to our request for information gives rise are obvious. What vessel other than the Sussex was torpedoed in the Channel on that day? There has been no report of any other attack. It is very strange. If this as yet unauthenticated ship was not sunk with all on board, leaving not a soul to tell the tale, not a boat or hatch or any piece of wreckage as a mute witness of the tragedy, we should beyond all doubt have heard of the matter. Attacks by submarines are faithfully and promptly reported. There is at present a very strong motive for reporting them.

The ship he sank, says the German commander, was, in his opinion, a vessel of war, a mine-layer. Her build and speed gave him that impression, which was confirmed by the great violence of the explosion resulting from the shock of the torpedo. This is very interesting. Had the Captain admitted the complete destruction of a ship of peace, with all on board, his Government would have been chargeable with the very offense we have had to complain of so often. A ship of war he had the right to destroy without warning. If he has invented the tale—and it is impossible to say whether or not he has invented it—the careful ascription of a war character to his prey was forethoughtful and prudent.

Mine-layers or warships, out for a trip in those waters, are not long away from port. Any craft of that kind in the Channel on March 24 would long ago have reported or would have been recorded as missing by the British Admiralty. So we must ask the Government of Great Britain if any such ship as the German Captain describes was afloat in those waters on March 24 and has not since that time reported. When we get the British answer we shall be in a position to appraise this quite unexpected piece of testimony.

But from what source came the missile that damaged the Sussex? It was a mine, doubtless a British floating mine, says the German note. That statement we shall not accept, bare as it is of all supporting evidence. We have direct testimony that the track of a torpedo was seen by those on board a moment before the explosion. The conjecture of the accused cannot outweigh the proofs of the complainant. Presently we shall further advise Germany as to our view of the Sussex case. That is precisely what the new note leads to—further correspondence. But we are about done with note writing.

WAR ON NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

Dr. KARL LIEBKNECHT, a prophet not without honor save in his own country, succeeded in saying to the Reichstag last week that the fall of frightful Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ had not produced effects as advertised. His successor, Admiral CAPELLE, had got into office on a question of war policy that was thought to have been decided against VON TIRPITZ, namely, whether the U-boat should pursue a career of limited or unlimited frightfulness; but, in fact, no change had been perceptible. Dr. LIEBKNECHT is always upsetting the kettle. The von Tirpitz affair is still a riddle. It was unexpected. The Imperial German Government had issued elaborate memoranda on the subject of a new U-boat campaign, in which armed merchantmen of enemy countries were to be treated as men-of-war and sunk without notice. Neutral countries were requested to keep their citizens off such craft. Not a word was said about a change of policy toward neutral shipping.

Then suddenly came the news from Berlin, passed for official reasons by the censor, that Germany was divided between Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ and Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG on the question of turning the U-boat against neutral ships discovered in the heinous act of sailing to or from an English port. The issue of limited vs. unlimited frightfulness was taken up to the Kaiser, who decorated VON TIRPITZ and accepted his resignation. That was a moral victory for the Chancellor, who had yet, however, to win his case before the Reichstag, which he apparently did, not without difficulty, but with the great deal of publicity. All the world was allowed to know that opinion had been bitterly divided, that the Chancellor had triumphed in the cause of moderation, and that the fall of VON TIRPITZ was a concession to the moral prejudices of neutral countries.

But what has been the U-boat record since? It has been a von Tirpitz record. Neutral vessels have been destroyed, with or without warning, as the submarine commanders have preferred. Since March 1 the loss of neutral shipping has been greater than in any corresponding time since the beginning of the war. In February fifty vessels were lost, of which five were neutral. Since March 1 eighty-two have been lost, of which thirty were neutral. Some of the neutrals have hit mines, some have been lost without proof of cause, but many others have been openly torpedoed, for no reason other than that of carrying freight on enemy seas. All seas to Germany are enemy seas. All shipping is enemy shipping.

No notice was ever given of this war upon neutrals. From Madrid comes word that Spain is amazed at the torpedoing unawares of the steamship Santanderino. Sweden, Norway, and Holland have ceased to be amazed. Berlin denials, accompanied by promises to be sorry and make reparation if proofs can be produced, only add to the injury. Proofs are difficult. Eyewitnesses may see the torpedo, but the German Government may say no U-boat was there. It may insinuate that the British committed the outrage themselves in order wickedly to foment anti-German prejudice. In another case it may be a mine, whereat the German Government washes its hands of the case. But a German submarine may have laid the mine. That apparently now happens frequently.

The moral certitude is enough. There is no doubt of Germany's aim to destroy if possible all the means by which supplies reach England. To accomplish this she has been willing to destroy neutral and enemy merchantmen without discrimination. The advocates of "unlimited" submarine warfare believed, according to FERDINAND AVENARIUS in the Leipziger Tageblatt, that by such means "England could be starved into submission "in two months." That was what VON TIRPITZ thought and proposed to do. He had so much political support, even after his retirement, that the Chancellor at last was obliged to compromise with it in the Reichstag, and plead the right of Germany to use any weapons against England's "policy of starvation." This he said in his speech last week. It leaves Germany's submarine policy vague and undefined, even by the champion of moderation.

What is that policy? No statement yet published by the German Government can be reconciled with the wanton destruction of neutral vessels. But why debate it? Submarine war against merchant shipping is inherently inhuman, and for that reason should be prohibited, and U-boat warfare as Germany conducts it is too blind and dreadful to be endured.

PENALIZING EFFICIENCY.

Upon the intervention of the Merchants' Association the House Committee has reopened the decision to report favorably the Tavenner bill, which acquires additional interest since the development of the tendency of Government production as a means of supplying Government wants. Nevertheless the association expresses the opinion that there is little hope of reversing the decision previously reached.

The Tavenner bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, to use the so-called Taylor methods of scientific management in Government work. At the hearing upon the bill the witness was the spokesman for the Engineers' Committee of Ten, organized to oppose a movement equally repugnant to the public interest and to professional ideas. Mr. RICHARDS declared it to be the opinion of the manufacturing world and his profession that the Tavenner bill could be entitled "a "bill to penalize efficiency in the "public service." He thought that the proposal to punish any public official who uses the methods of private establishments in public work foreshadows a similar movement against like methods in private employment. The engineering profession desires to call the attention of the public to this "vicious" proposal, and, therefore, is circulating literature and appealing to Congress.

It was none too soon. Already the project has made unsuspected progress. The Army and Navy Appropriation bills last year carried riders forbidding scientific management in Government workshops, except the Watertown arsenal. The exception was enacted in the Fortifications bill and was overlooked by the "union card" group of legislators. There will be no exception if this year's proposal shall be enacted. All time studies of tasks and payments additional to time pay for exceptional results are made punishable. It would be interesting to know where this movement will stop, and what will be its economic effect. General CROZIER is hardly capable of being represented as a slave driver, and there is no lack of those seeking employment at Watertown. General CROZIER increased the efficiency of the Watertown labor 200 per cent. by scientific management, and naturally wishes to continue the method. The argument in favor of the prohibition is that already American labor is twice as productive as foreign labor, and that Americans work at such speed that accidents are caused. The timing and bonus features of scientific management increase haste and thus aggravate disabilities and mortality and "reduce the workman to a mere me-"chanical instead of a social and "moral relation to his work."

Ought not labor to take notice that its effort to shorten the day and the output is in danger of running to excess? Nobody ever heard of a Government employé being overworked, with two months of holiday and sick leave and a seven-hour day. Yet unionists are protesting against an eight-hour day for 30,000 Government employés at Washington, although it is sought in other trades as the "right" day for unionists, until they get the four-hour day.

SHAM NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

The eyes of the people of the United States have been pried open by FRANCISCO VILLA and they now see the truth as to the military preparedness of this country. They find the resources and the personnel of the standing army taxed to the utmost by the demands of a petty campaign in the pursuit of a bandit. For years the Army War College and commanding Generals have pleaded in vain, as did Lord ROBERTS in England, for military measures of vital importance. Our statesmen have ignored the Secretary of War and the officers who were informed of the true condition of things and who were inspired by a spirit of zeal and patriotism in their recommendations. A Mexican outlaw forces action which the Chief of Staff could not secure.

There is reason to believe that the condition of the navy would prove to be quite as bad in the event of sudden war. The navy is our first line of defense. Everything depends upon it. The navy must be ready and it must be adequate. Its mission is, if anything, more vitally important than that of the army. Of its preparedness there must be no suspicion. Its readiness must be real, not a sham.

Recent hearings in Congress disclose the fact that there is a grave difference of opinion between officers who are at sea and those who are on shore and who are under the influence of the Navy Department. The former realize the truth and would speak it if they dared—some of them have done so. Some of the latter, the bureau officers, have sought to protect the Navy Department and its policies. In this they may be commended for loyalty to their chief. They are more or less shackled. They are on the defensive. Rear Admiral BLUE stated that we were "ready to meet any foe in the Pacific." He falls to substantiate the statement. Everybody in the navy should know that we are not ready for war in the Pacific. Admiral WINSLOW, who is at sea, showed that we were deplorably unprepared.

Rear Admiral BENSON, Chief of Operations, was much more guarded and avoided extravagant claims in his statements as to the preparedness of the Navy Department. He "was "inclined to favor a General Staff "that would avoid a duplication of "official machinery," but he expresses satisfaction with his office and states that "the Secretary is always there, "anxious to keep in touch with every-"thing that is going on." This is all very well as far as it goes, but how far does it go? The Admiral says that he "has listed 2,031 mer-"chant ships, power boats, and other "auxiliary craft" that might be pressed into service in case of war; plans are being prepared for mobilization, strategy, supply, organization, &c., "but a fully satisfactory general plan had not yet been perfected." He states that we will need 12,000 men next year, he "thought" about 8,000 could be raised from the Naval Militia in the event of war, and about 16,000 from ex-service men.

It will be noted that this work is all very good, but it is all on paper, or it is mere conjecture. While we are "listing merchant ships and power boats" we already have a large list of battleships and destroyers of the first line laid up in reserve, many armored cruisers and protected cruisers lying idly for years and months without officers and men to man their guns. In the present emergency, and noting the predicament of the army in Mexico, we should take account of stock, and distinguish between true preparedness and sham preparedness. Before listing merchant ships we should man fighting ships that have been listed for years. Before wasting time on plans to mobilize what does not exist, we should mobilize what does exist in the navy. Strategic plans will be of little use if our fighting ships are lying sleepily at the docks without crews. We cannot properly mobilize without something to mobilize—without ships, officers, or men.

The time for sham has passed. The ships we now have should be officered and manned, organized, mobilized, and drilled for war. Congress should provide the necessary officers and men at once. Has the Navy Department urged Congress to act? There is no evidence of it. It is not enough for the department to recommend in a half-hearted way half-way measures at a time when it is certain that if war should come there would be pandemonium in the navy. The actual condition is alarming.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Thinking in a Way All Their Own.

A curious psychological difference between official outgivings from Berlin and from London or Paris has been observable—and by some observed—for some time past. It lies in the fact that when the Englishman or the Frenchman talks, one can understand why he says what he does and how he does his thinking. And this is true whether one agrees with him or not. In other words, his reaction to known and admitted facts is practically the same as that of his American friend or critic. When the German speaks, however, at once a sense of bewilderment comes over the distant hearer, and the latter, though the words heard are clear enough, cannot for the life of him understand why they were put together the way they were.

This phenomenon of difference was well illustrated last week in the speeches of Premier ASQUITH and Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, and another example of German mysteriousness was provided yesterday in the dispatch from Berlin containing comment on the British determination to tighten on April 18 the blockade against supplies needed by Germany. One sentence in that dispatch was particularly striking, so coolly did it ignore numerous and important circumstances about which dispute would seem to be impossible. It read: "There remains, therefore, to our enemies only one wretched hope, the hunger war, the meanest and most inhuman of their means of war."

Coming from the land that has devised the use of chlorine gas and liquid fire as "means of war," that persistently has dropped bombs from Zeppelins on helpless and harmless English villages, and has treated prisoners, as revealed by the Wittenberg report, this characterization of the British blockade is certainly astonishing, and doubly so because not only is it obviously a mild and legitimate device in comparison with the others mentioned, but because, according to every German account, it neither has been nor will be even slightly effective in the attainment of its designed end. Yet in apparent sincerity it is called a "devilish plan," and is denounced with a bitterness that could not be greater if its justification were admitted, instead of denied, everywhere out of Germany!

The British can well afford to confess that their attempted blockade is the meanest and most inhuman scheme they have tried—can rest their case, that is, on the evidence presented by the prosecution. The puzzling thing is why the Germans give them a chance to do that in the court of the world's opinion.

An Argument Without a Conclusion.

If there be any doubt remaining as to the relative value of circumstantial evidence, so called, and the direct testimony of living eyewitnesses, it certainly is not because the question has failed to receive the consideration of experts in many lands and times, or because their opinions on the subject, as set down in almost innumerable books, are beyond the reach of anybody who wants to learn them. Yet it is true that the issue is not yet settled, and that there still remains a widespread impression among those whom the lawyers rather scornfully describe as laymen that circumstantial evidence is not trustworthy, and that there is something wrong or dubious about any conviction based upon it.

Of course none of the "authorities" countenance this depreciation of circumstantial evidence, but the fault none the less lies chiefly, if not wholly, with the lawyers, not with the laymen, for there are few lawyers who can or do resist the temptation, when defending a criminal against whom there is no direct evidence, first to confirm and then to exploit the popular distrust of the other kind. It is thus, unquestionably, that the popular prejudice against circumstantial evidence has been created and perpetuated, and the lawyers have little right to complain, as they often do, when that prejudice works against themselves and their clients.

This old controversy has been revived by ex-Judge LACOMBE'S letter about the sinking of the Sussex, and the familiar arguments are again rehearsed with no apparent diminution of interest in them. It is somewhat amusing to notice that, as usual, the most vigorous vindications of circumstantial evidence come from lawyers most of whose work, or whose most important work, has been as prosecutors. One of them rashly says that while living witnesses may be influenced in many ways to testify falsely, circumstances cannot lie. The answer to that plea is almost absurdly easy—circumstances do not lie, but they can be and often have been misinterpreted, whereupon they become as deceptive as any living witness, whether his deceiving be by intention or by honest mistake.

His Favor Hastily Withdrawn.

With more of regret than of surprise, the various people and organizations working to increase the safety of public highways will receive the news that the representative of the automobile manufacturers who recently approved the proposal to require the licensing, after an examination to test competency, of every driver, amateur as well as professional, now says that he spoke only in a general way and did not mean to commend any particular law as drafted.

This is, in effect, a complete backdown, for there will always be some, and usually good, excuse for objecting to certain provisions in any law or ordinance on the subject that can be drafted. But the only real antagonism to a general licensing law for automobiles comes from the men who sell the machines—the agents whose one desire is to sell as many of them as possible. They think, and indeed know, that there is more of immediate profit for them in the existing conditions than there would be if those who haven't learned to drive a motor car were prevented from buying one till they do learn, and if those who cannot learn to drive one,—there are such people, and not a few—were never allowed as drivers of cars to risk their own lives and to imperil the lives of other people.

Therefore the dealers fight every effort to extend the licensing system, and, naturally, the manufacturers are reluctant to offend the dealers. Both are unwise, for the prosperity of the automobile business, in the end, is not a little dependent on the firm elimination of the incompetent and reckless drivers.

ART NOTES.

Fine Examples of Modern Art on View—Emile Fuchs's Portraits.

At the Bourgeois Galleries modern art cuts a wide swath, running from Cézanne to Seurat, from Hunt Diederich to Duchamp. The preface to the catalogue puts the case of the modern artist played upon by all the races of the world more definitely than it is usually stated. "To all who have noted the course that art has been following for the last hundred years," the writer says, "it must be clear that our era is made different from previous ones through the breaking down of the barriers that formerly separated the production of the various countries, of the various cities even. The influence of new ideas and personalities is so rapidly felt throughout the world today that it is impossible for men in Madrid, Berlin or New York to work without thought of the evolution that is going on elsewhere."

This extremely obvious fact is indeed at the root of the commotions in art schools at the present moment. One young sculptor said just before the war: "Since we fellows no longer can stick to our own plot of ground as the Greeks did, it is necessary for us to know everything." Knowing everything is dangerous business in art, and there is, perhaps, some significance in the high superiority of the painters who worked in comparative solitude as did Cézanne or within a restricted circle and with interest fixed on a narrow theory as Seurat did over the younger men whose plot of ground seems to be the wide world. Cézanne's beautiful portrait of his wife is in the Bourgeois exhibition, delicately modulated as though the painter were applying his brush to a flower and had sworn not to injure its freshness, and full of a large and simple force which finds expression not only in the superb oval of the contour but in the vital line of the hair curving over the forehead, and in the scrollwork of the pattern on the dress. It takes a great painter to turn the insipidities of such a pattern into the organic beauty of vital design.

Seurat is admirably represented by his study for "A Sunday at Grande Jatte." This painting is at once a formal synthesis and a painting full of emotional charm. Figures are passing, standing, lying prone on the greensward, hieratic animals gambol about. In the distance is water lightly stirred by a breeze, a sailboat moves on its surface. Decoratively the picture is profoundly satisfying, and the depth and mystery of the color, and the loveliness of certain parts of the painting, the fragment dedicated to the water view especially, all unite in an impression of complete individuality and great beauty.

Signac is mannered in the presence of his more sensitive comrade and Gauguin has almost the look of commonplace. Two delightful heads by Odillon Redon are classic things, the Orphéus having a haunting Oriental expressiveness not to be found in the work of any other modern artist. Jean Crotti, Marcel Duchamp, Albert Gleizes, and Jean Metzinger are not only here, but at the Montross Galleries as well. One gets the notion, seeing so many of them, that their work would be more intelligently appreciated if only one thing by each man could be put on view at one time. One of Crotti's large ladies with evanescent arms and Chinese contours, shining like a Spring moon through films of blue, would be distinctly engaging if she were not accompanied by so many other ladies of the same type. There is, to be sure, only one portrait in wire of Marcel Duchamp, and this may be the reason why in its secluded position it attracts the attention of every one. Aside from its novelty, and no one can deny that the medium is novel, it is a clever linear performance. Caran d'Ache would have chuckled over it. The next exhibition at the Montross Galleries will be of Mr. Dewing's work, including many pictures of early date.

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Portraits by Mr. Fuchs.

At the Galleries of Jacques Seligmann & Co. Emile Fuchs is showing twenty-five portraits in oil and four sculptures, two of which are also portraits. The work is competent, vivacious, without eccentricity or idiosyncrasy. The artist modestly keeps himself out of the way and offers an impersonal version of his subject, making it as gay, as well-fitted to hang in an eighteenth century drawing room, as free from morbid or melancholy suggestion in the case of his feminine sitters as it is serious, courteous, restrained in the case of his men. There is no plunging into the depths of psychological problems with Mr. Fuchs, his people are on guard, with the charming, inscrutable mask worn in much of eighteenth century French portraiture. Occasionally, however, one gets a glimpse of what the artist would do if he were painting a bit of a portrait to hang in his own library and be informal with. That small head of Carroll Beckwith, fresh in color, instinct with personality, suggesting not only the features of the sitter, but his intimate human quality, means perhaps more than even so careful an objective reading as that of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. Again in the picture called "L'Ingénue" the hint of subtly expressed comment is given. The "Little Aggie" of Henry James might perfectly have posed for this sophisticated innocence. The study for the portrait of ex-Secretary Garrison commissioned by the War Department is included in the exhibition.

Historic Springs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking through "A Documentary History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay" I happened upon some entries from the diary of Adriaen Hegeman of Cedar Swamp, (now Glen Head,) L. I., which seemed to me to be especially interesting at this time:

1772, March 2—We had a storm of rain in the forenoon, wind N. E., then turned to snow in the afternoon, the next it snowed again. The 4th was clear.

1772, March 5—We had a great snowstorm.

1772, March 9—We had a snowstorm, the 11th we had a snowstorm, the 13th we had a snowstorm, the 16th it snowed, the 17th the snow was knee deep on the level, the 20th we had a snowstorm.

1772, April 20—We had a storm of rain and snow.

* * *

1772, June 13—We had some frost in the morning.

It is evident that we are not the first to be buffeted in the Spring by a still vigorous Winter.

JOHN H. HAZELTON.

New York, April 11, 1916.

SANDY EXPLAINS.

'Tis not "God Save the King" I hear,
Nor is it "Tipperary,"
But Bobbie Burns a-piping clear
About his "Highland Mary."

I have a lassie of my own,
And greatly do I prize her—
She bid me forth, when pipes were blown,
To fight against the Kaiser!

I'm not so keen, I might explain,
For roughing it and rigor.
But 'tis the way—she made that plain—
To win to Jess McGregor.

So while I'm here I'll do my part
For Scotland's weal and glory.
Then trust that Jess, with open heart,
Will hearken to my story.

O. C. A. CHILD.

WHAT THE NURSES ASK.

Maximum and Minimum Requirements for the Professionals.

Brooklyn, April 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a strange misrepresentation of facts in regard to nursing educational standards which occurred on the editorial page of THE TIMES of April 10. It is stated there that "the mistake of the nurses, and one not made by the doctors, is in wanting to establish a maximum instead of a minimum of professional education as the qualification for practice." I beg to state on behalf of the members of the New York State Nurses' Association that we are endeavoring to obtain a uniform minimum standard of professional education for all women who represent themselves as having had a professional training for nursing.

Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, speaking of the Nurses bill in 1915, which is substantially the same as the bill now before the Legislature, referred to it as "a means of identifying to the public those who have had a certain education and training for the practice of nursing," and he added "a theory of public responsibility which requires a certificate of training of one who holds herself out to teach would logically support a like requirement of one who is called to give professional care to the sick. It should be noted that no one is obliged to employ a professional nurse; the bill seeks simply to identify a trained nurse as such. There can be no question as to the desirability of the end sought. The only question, if there is any, must be as to what shall be considered qualifying training and as to who shall determine it. For this service, it is proposed to invoke the same agency which the State now employs in certifying to the training of doctors, teachers, pharmacists, dentists, and others, namely the Regents."

In other words, it is the Regents who establish the standards, and their requirements for registration are that the nurse must be "over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving a course of at least two years and registered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York as maintaining in this and other respects proper standards, all of which shall be determined by the said Regents."

The Regents require that the nurse shall be given adequate grounding in the principles and theory of nursing together with actual practice under skilled supervision at the bedside of the sick. They maintain that the education and training of the nurse is impossible without a hospital, but that a hospital is ultimately falling short of its duty to the community if it graduates nurses who have no adequate preliminary education. In this respect the Regents have recognized existing conditions as far as some hospitals are concerned by limiting the preliminary educational requirement to one year in high school or its equivalent.

We submit that this is surely a minimum requirement, and a proper appreciation of the responsibility which is placed on the trained nurse leads us to hope that the public will support the bill which is now before the Legislature, which would license the trained woman for the professional practice of nursing by registration with the Regents.

BEATRICE VAN H. STEVENSON, R.N., Legislative Chairman New York State Nurses' Association.

BUSINESS DONE IN SPANISH.

Solving the Difficult Problem of Translation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by Mr. Antonio Llano, printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, is too full of sense to pass without an expression of appreciation, if not from the business men to whom the letter is especially addressed, at least from a representative of those who have the honor of trying to teach correct Spanish.

Having spent a number of years in Spanish-speaking lands, and having been one of the staff of translators at the recent Pan-American Congress, I have had occasion to observe the great mistake to which Señor Llano so kindly calls attention, namely, careless and ignorant translation.

As for technical translation, there are two solutions for the problem that he puts before us. Either the individual translator must possess both languages perfectly or natives of each language must work together, and in either case a complete set of dictionaries and reference books must be available. If we add to the knowledge of such translators special preparation in a given technical line and to their library special treatises in both languages, there would result a dependable combination for excellent translation, provided the translators be conscientious workers. Such combinations would be expensive, but, as Mr. Llano suggests, they would earn money for the firms that seek to ingratiate themselves with prospective customers.

There is still another phase of the translator's task that none of the above suggestions fully covers. I refer to the great number of local expressions having absolutely no exact equivalents, and to the equally numerous terms of linguistically equivalent meanings that are rendered impossible of correct usage in translation by divergent local application. To these may be added terms from foreign languages locally incorporated with varying shades of meaning. Thus there would seem to be a need for an international committee or board, whose decisions on all such points would be officially recognized, if we are ever to attain to any degree of exactness and uniformity.

Truly, the "way of the 'translator' is hard," but if Mr. Llano's agitation results in opening our eyes to a necessity and arousing our sympathy for his countrymen, also a necessity, he will deserve our lasting gratitude.

AMES HAVEN CORLEY.

New Haven, Conn., April 6, 1916.

Mr. Llano Explains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter of April 4, I said in jest that when I spoke before the Scientific Congress there was no one present, and I consistently added that I addressed certain remarks to the "auditorium." I have received two kind letters of instruction and correction, written by persons who apparently are very large of heart, but not so much of brain, fully explaining the difference between "auditorium" and "audience," and telling me that it was the latter that I should have used. As the fact that even an English-speaking person may make the mistake which these good persons have made affords a striking and very apposite illustration—I might say fulfillment—of what I said in the last paragraph of my original letter, I request that you print that paragraph, which you omitted and which read about as follows:

If a translator of that type were to render this letter into Spanish, he would no doubt say "auditorio" where I have said "auditorium." He would be misled not only by the close similarity of the two words, but by general analogy; for "sodium" in English is "sodio" in Spanish; "radium" is "radio," and "datum" is "dato." And yet "auditorio" does not mean "auditorium," but "audience"! and so the Spanish reader would at once pronounce me a stupid liar, or a careless.

ANTONIO LLANO.

New York, April 12, 1916.

WORKERS AND CITY ZONES.

Lofts Should Have Proper Safeguards, Wherever Situated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Saving New York" movement, which has succeeded the much narrower "Saving Fifth Avenue" agitation, is of great importance to manufacturers and workers alike. If the movement is to be founded on a broad civic basis, it must be actuated by more laudable motives than either the removing of the congestion of Fifth Avenue by workers during noon hour or the safeguarding of the interests of the holders of property and mortgages in the district below Thirty-fourth Street.

The thousands of manufacturers leasing lofts in this district and the hundreds of thousands of workers working therein ought to have something to say about this movement. Important as is the saving of Fifth Avenue for retail shop owners and shoppers, the fire protection and safety of the working population in the loft district are, I venture to say, more important.

The reason why a great many manufacturers have moved from Greene, Mercer, and adjacent streets was because of the desire to exchange the firetraps for more safe and sanitary lofts. The continued tendency of manufacturers to move from the lower district to the district above Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets was also due to the fact that a great many buildings in the lower district are antiquated, not safe, and extremely hazardous. Naturally, when new loft buildings of better construction, better protected against fires, and free from possible violations of the labor law have been constructed, manufacturers in the cloak and suit and dress and waist industries, with a laudable desire to insure better safety and fire protection to their workers and to incur freedom from constant inspection and orders from the Labor Department, have eagerly signed leases in the new up-to-date loft structures which the real estate people have put up for them above Twenty-third and above Thirty-fourth Streets.

It would be the greatest calamity if the agitation for "Saving New York" should result in lessening building competition and in the compulsion of manufacturers to remain in the antiquated and unsafeguarded loft structures in the lower district, or if the movement would result in the discouragement of the construction of new and better class loft buildings, and thus perpetuate the conditions existing at present between East Houston and Twenty-third Streets.

The leaders of the "Saving New York" movement should take into consideration the interests of the manufacturers and the workers as well. If the building construction of modern loft buildings above Thirty-fourth Street be discouraged, an impetus should be given to the reconstruction of the antiquated buildings below that district and to the erection of modern, properly equipped, new structures for loft purposes.

If the manufacturers are to be compelled to remain in the lower district they should insist that the real estate interests, the builders, &c., should cooperate with them and prevent the possibility of the whole movement redounding to the sole benefit of owners of firetraps and unsafe loft buildings.

This is eminently a time for those manufacturers who are banded together in powerful associations to resist the efforts of real estate interests to subordinate the interests of manufacturers and workers to the interests of a single thoroughfare or of certain real estate interests having their own purposes in view.

The associations should insist upon their members leasing only such loft buildings as are guaranteed to them to be well protected against fires and coming up to all the modern standards of a factory building. This can only be done by the concerted action of the associations, assisted by the workers or their organizations.

It is a great pity that the loft certification idea which was to be inaugurated by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and suit and dress and waist industries has received a serious setback on account of the, let us hope, temporary abrogation of the protocol in the cloak and suit industry. The plan of loft certification has already been described and commented upon in THE TIMES.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D.,
Director Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

New York, April 10, 1916.

Plans for 'The Garden of the Heart.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter appearing in your paper regarding the restoration of a portion of Central Park to the original Olmsted and Vaux plan, which involves the discontinuance of the so-called "Flower Garden of the Heart," which has been there for the last four or five years.

The landscape architect of this department and numerous others of that profession, including park committees of civic associations, have repeatedly recommended during the last two years that this area be restored to its original place in the general park plan.

I have not taken action in the matter sooner because of my admiration for the splendid city service rendered by Dr. Edmund B. Southwick, who had been the entomologist of this department for many years. Dr. Southwick had expended a great deal of his spare time and care on this garden, but now that he has retired it would be utterly impossible, with the appropriations allowed for this department, to maintain such a large number of annuals and give the extra care needed at this point. It, therefore, seemed to me a most opportune time for beginning the restoration of this district so as to bring out in the best way the matural rock outcroppings there that provide special landscape features not possible in other portions of the Park.

Meanwhile this department is making every possible effort to co-ordinate and increase the facilities for flower study by the children of the city. This is provided admirably by the opportunities offered in the Botanical Gardens in the Bronx, those of the Natural History Museum, and by co-operative arrangements with the public schools neighboring the small parks of the city.

CABOT WARD,
Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.

New York, April 11, 1916.

Clothing for Bellevue Patients

R. H. DAVIS, NOVELIST, DIES AT TELEPHONE

Found by Wife in Library at Home, Suddenly Stricken with Heart Disease.

HARDSHIPS OF WAR BLAMED

Had Recently Returned from Reporting Severe Campaign in Serbia—His Career and Works.

Richard Harding Davis, the author and war correspondent, died of heart disease on Tuesday night at his home, six miles from Mount Kisco. He went downstairs at 9:40 to call the Western Union office at Mount Kisco by telephone to send a telegram to a friend at the Harvard Club. Mrs. Davis, formerly Bessie McCoy, the actress, called downstairs shortly after midnight, and getting no response went to the library, where she found him on the floor near the telephone.

Dr. Charles F. Chapman, who was called from Mount Kisco, found that Mr. Davis had died of dilatation of the heart.

Two weeks ago Mr. Davis, who had been in vigorous health, became suddenly ill He thought he was suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and was in bed for several days. He grew better and made two trips to New York after that attack. He had felt exceptionally well on Tuesday, and death came without warning. In the house with Mr. Davis when he died were Mrs. Davis, his 15-months-old daughter, Hope Davis, and the servants.

Mr. Davis returned only a few weeks ago from Greece and Serbia, where he saw part of the battle near Strumnitza and accompanied the French on their retreat before the Bulgars. The hard life he led during that campaign left no traces which were visible on his return to this country, but Dr. Chapman said probably it contributed to his death.

Wide Experience In War.

Mr. Davis had covered nearly every war of importance since the Graeco-Turkish war in 1897. His novels and short stories gave him a high place among American authors of his generation.

He was one of the few war correspondents who saw actual fighting in the present war. Although his work was interrupted several times when he was arrested and sent to the rear, he kept near the French and British fronts much of the time during the retreat from Mons. After his return to this country from France, he went to Serbia at the beginning of the Teutonic drive through Serbia, where he and John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, witnessed, from a height, the clash between the Bulgars and French.

Mr. Davis was an intense partisan of the Allies. After the sinking of the Lusitania he advocated war with Germany, and used all his power of satire and invective in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES to attack the policy of delay. On Tuesday morning, only a few hours before his death, Mr. Davis sent the following telegram to Mayor Mitchel:

April 11, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor's Office:

Last night I was going to call you up and ask that you take some official notice of Maurer. This morning I was delighted to read of your prompt and vigorous action. My thanks and congratulations.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

One of the telegrams received yesterday by Mrs. Davis was the following:

Pray accept my most sincere sympathy in the death of your husband. I mourn his loss as a loyal friend and a good American. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The message was sent by Colonel Roosevelt from the Grand Central Terminal at 3 yesterday afternoon when he heard of Mr. Davis's death on his arrival from Farmington, Conn.

Colonel Roosevelt's Tribute.

Later Colonel Roosevelt gave this statment to the correspondents who were with him on his New England trip:

I feel the deepest regret over the loss of Mr. Davis, not only because he was a loyal personal friend, but because he stood for what was sound and high in American citizenship. Mr. Davis was one of the three honorary members of my regiment in the Cuban campaign. His death is a loss to American letters and to American citizenship.

Mr. Davis was born fifty-two years ago in Philadelphia. He was the son of the late L. Clarke Davis, editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and the late Rebecca Harding Davis, author of many well-known novels.

He studied at Lehigh University and got his first literary reward of $3 from The New York Evening Post for a description of a cane rush. He studied a year at Johns Hopkins University, and then became a reporter on The Philadelphia Record. Of his experience there he later said:

"My city editor did not like me because on cold days I wore gloves. He gave me about eighteen assignments a day and paid me $7 a week. At the end of three months he discharged me for incompetency."

Later Mr. Davis worked in Philadelphia on The Press and on The Telegraph. There he made his reputation as a newspaperman by his stories of the Johnstown flood and won his first notice in literature with "Gallagher," a short story, in which he took his character from an office boy of The Philadelphia Press. While he was on The Press Davis put on rough clothes and hung around a saloon which was a rendezvous for criminals, until he got into the confidence of a gang of burglars. He was later instrumental in the capture of several of them. This adventure, upon which he entered at the request of a saloonkeeper friend, had been ruined by the burglars, enabled him to make a departure in journalism by writing burglary stories from the inside.

The Philadelphia Telegraph sent him to London as correspondent with a Philadelphia cricket team and he was in London when the Whitechapel murders took place. He made a close study of the Whitechapel district, which he turned into copy.

Just Took the Job.

On his return to this country Mr. Davis went to work on The Evening Sun, of which Arthur Brisbane was then managing editor. There are various misty legends about his entrance into newspaper work in this city. The most popular is that, after he had been rejected for a job, he deliberately put himself into the clutches of a green goods man, trapped him with marked money and forced himself upon The Evening Sun by going to that paper with the story.

Mr. Davis wrote the Van Bibber stories as special articles for The Evening Sun. Some critics rank them as his best work. From The Evening Sun he went to Harper's Weekly, of which he was managing editor for three years. He left this place to devote all his time to writing. "Soldiers of Fortune," one of his early novels, gave him a literary reputation and founded a school of romantic fiction.

After that time Mr. Davis spent all his time writing stories, novels, and plays, and acting as a war correspondent. After his first war between the Greeks and Turks he covered the Cuban Insurrection, the Spanish-American War, the South African War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Balkan Wars, the revolt of Mados in Venezuela, the fighting in Mexico during Huerta's time, and the present European War.

In the Spring of 1899 Mr. Davis proposed by cable to Miss Cecil Clark of Chicago. She accepted. Being detained in London, Mr. Davis sent the engagement ring by William Thomas Jaggers, No. 757 in the London District Messenger Service. The progress of Jaggers, who crossed the Atlantic in uniform and then continued by railroad to Chicago, became famous all over the world. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were separated in 1910 and divorced in 1912. On July 9, 1912, he married Miss McCoy.

Some of His Stories.

Among Mr. Davis's works are "Van Bibber and Others," "Gallagher and Other Stories," "Soldiers of Fortune," "The King's Jackal," "The Princess Aline," "Our English Cousins," "About Paris," "Rulers in the Mediterranean," "Three Gringos in Venezuela," "Cuba in War Time," "In the Fog," "Captain Macklin," "A Year from a Correspondent's Note-Book," "With Both Armies in South Africa," "Ranson's Folly," and "The Bar Sinister."

Besides his wife and child, Mr. Davis leaves a brother, Charles Belmont Davis, of this city, and a sister, Mrs. F. L. Farrar, of London. Private funeral services will be held at the Davis home near Mount Kisco at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body will be cremated and interred in the family plot in Philadelphia.

LECTURES TO NEEDLE CLUB.

Dr. R. Meyer Riefstahl Talks on "Coptic Tapestry."

The Needle and Bobbin Club, a new organization started by Miss Frances Morris, the lace expert of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and others interested in lace and the sister arts, had its first lecture yesterday in the auditorium of the museum. Dr. R. Meyer Riefstahl talked to members of the club and their friends about "Coptic Tapestry, Embroidery and Thread Work," with illustrations shown on the screen, examples of the work itself and many photographs.

The club is largely made up of collectors of laces and textiles who have aided in bringing together the fine collection which the museum now has. There are already sixty members of the club, which was organized in February. One of the objects of the organization is to encourage interest in handmade fabrics and promote the industries in the United States, to meet and discuss lace and allied subjects. It is an organization of amateurs, and no dealers are members.

The officers of the club are: Miss Gertrude Whiting, President; Miss Amy Kohlsaat, Treasurer; Miss Anna Mackenzie, Recording Secretary, and Miss Frances Morris, Corresponding Secretary.

MISS JESSIE POUNDS WEDS.

Daughter of Borough President Marries F. H. Munkelt.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Fidelia Pounds, daughter of Borough President Lewis F. Pounds, and Mrs. Pounds of 317 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, to Frederick Herman Munkelt of Youngstown, Ohio, took place at 7:45 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester of Boston, Mass., formerly pastor of St. Mark's Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle over silver tissue with a bertha of old point lace draped in 1830 fashion. A court train of silver cloth and tulle, which was caught with sprays of orange blossoms, depended from the shoulders and her veil of tulle was caught at the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Her sister, Miss Elizabeth Pounds, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of green satin striped taffeta with a tunic of green tulle and the bodice trimmed with silver embroidery. The other attendants were Miss Helen Pounds, another sister of the bride, and Miss Gertrude Munkelt and Miss Hazel Quackenbush. Miss Pounds appeared in a gown of Mignonette green taffeta and carried small yellow roses. The other attendants wore gowns of satin striped yellow taffeta and carried yellow tulips.

William S. Pounds, brother of the bride, acted as best man and the ushers were Stanley B. Jones, Lewis C. Pounds, brother of the bride, J. Karl Mason and Albert E. Munkelt, brother of the bridegroom.

After an extended trip Mr. and Mrs. Munkelt will make their home in St. Louis.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Jeannette A. Warnstadt the Bride of Siegmund Klein.

The wedding of Siegmund Klein and Miss Jeannette Augusta Warnstadt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Warnstadt of 47 West Ninety-first Street, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein officiated at the ceremony, which took place in the Louis XIV. room under a canopy of palms and lilies, the aisle being marked off with white pillars, festooned with Ophelia roses and valley lilies tied with ribbons.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, veiled with net and having a court train, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and she carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Daisy Warnstadt was her sister's maid of honor, and was in corn-colored taffeta, topped by a brown picture hat, and carried pink roses and pansies. Isaac L. Stern was the best man.

A reception and a dinner for seventy-five guests in the ballroom followed the ceremony. The honeymoon will be spent on the Pacific Coast and Mr. and Mrs. Klein will make their home in this city.

Auchincloss-Cutting Wedding Date.

Miss Ruth Hunter Cutting, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, and Reginald La Grange Auchincloss, a son of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, went to the Municipal Building yesterday and obtained their marriage license from Clerk Scully. The wedding will take place on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 2, in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School will perform the ceremony. Miss Cutting will have only one attendant, her sister, Miss Elisabeth McE. Cutting. Peter Cooper Bryce, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, is to be the best man, and there will also be eight ushers.

Their 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Underhill Travis entertained their relatives and a few friends yesterday on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at the home of their son, G. W. Le Roy Travis, in Twelfth Street, Flushing. The bride wore her wedding gown with an overdrape of chiffon cloth, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Travis were assisted in entertaining by their children, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Travis, Mrs. Edgar Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Ira U. Travis, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Le Roy Travis. The four grandchildren present were Ira Underhill Travis, 3d, Janet Macdonal Travis, Robert Travis, and little Le Roy Otter Travis.

Liebmann-Keller Wedding.

Miss Edna Keller, daughter of Mrs. Lillie Keller of 321 West Ninety-second Street, and Alfred J. Liebmann, formerly of Zurich, Switzerland, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses officiated.

The bride wore a gown of silver cloth and net, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, which was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her niece, Miss Rosalyn K. Greenebbaum, was the flower girl and her only attendant. Willy B. Liebmann was his brother's best man. After a trip to White Sulphur Springs the couple will reside in New York.

Miss Lila Isaac Weds N. J. Erb.

The marriage of Miss Lila Louise Isaac, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Isaac of 230 Riverside Drive, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., to Norman John Erb, son of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Erb of Buffalo, N. Y., was quietly solemnized yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Bellinger officiating. Miss Rheta Isaac was her sister's only attendant, and Henry Erb, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride is a violinist, having studied abroad. After a trip South Mr. and Mrs. Erb will make their home in Buffalo.

Mitchell-Sill Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Helen Gertrude Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. S. J. Mitchell of Brookline, Mass., to Theodore Winthrop Sill, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sill of East Orange, N. J., is announced. Miss Mitchell formerly resided in Lowell, Mass., and is a graduate of Wellesley, 1914. Mr. Sill is a graduate of the class of 1911 at Princeton.

MUSEUM IS TO LOSE MORGAN MINIATURES

It Is Feared That Longer Exposure to Light Would Deteriorate Their Colors.

ON VIEW FOR TWO YEARS

One of Ten Holbeins Is of Henry VIII., and Is Supposed to be the One Painted for King.

Another important Morgan collection that is to be lost to the Metropolitan Museum of Art was announced yesterday from the museum, the very beautiful collection of miniatures which has now been on exhibition for the last two years.

It is a representative collection, containing, with only few exceptions, the work of the best miniature painters from the time when the work became a method of independent portraiture down to the middle of the last century, and the work of the artists is shown at its best. The miniatures are in Gallery 23 of the museum, and their intimate connection with the people and the life of the times which they represent has made them one of the most interesting collections in the museum.

The statement issued by the museum says that it has been for some time feared by Mr. Morgan and the authorities of the museum that too long a continuous exposure to the light would result in deterioration of the colors of the miniatures, and they will be withdrawn on Monday, May 1.

The miniatures begin with the sixteenth century, portrait miniatures previous to that time being incidental parts of other pictures. Holbein, greatest of miniature painters, and the Clouets were the first exponents of the miniature as it is known today, and these artists are the first represented in the Morgan collection. There are ten miniatures by Holbein and his contemporaries. A famous Holbein is of Henry VIII., and is supposed to be the one painted for the King to be given to Anne of Cleves in 1539. It is in an ivory case engraved with the Tudor rose. Another of the Holbein miniatures is of Mrs. Pemberton, set in a black and white enamel frame with a ring at the top and a pear-shaped pearl pendant on either side at the bottom. Still another is of Sir Thomas Moore, and one, interesting though slightly damaged, is by Thomas Cromwell.

A miniature of Mary Queen of Scots is by an unknown artist, painted when the Queen was 23. It is in the original frame of carved oak with the "C. R." of Charles II. to whom it at one time belonged. There is a miniature of Philip II. of Spain, by Isaac Oliver, in a rock crystal locket, enameled on both sides, and among other portraits by the same artist is one of Queen Anne of Denmark, one of Sir Philip Sidney, and there are five miniatures of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, one of the later favorites of Queen Elizabeth. Peter Oliver, son and pupil of Isaac, is represented in the collection with a reproduction of the "Marriage of St. Catharine," supposed to be one of the copies of pictures in the royal collection at Whitehall, which he reproduced in miniature by order of Charles I.

There are different examples of the work of Peter Cooper, considered to be the best of English miniature painters, and there are many portraits of members of the Sackville family by Ozias Humphrey, and Charles Jervas women in beautiful clothes, who were developed by the pleasing art of Richard Cosway. Sir Thomas Lawrence has two miniatures in the collection and Raeburn one.

Of the work on the Continent, a fine miniature, one of the finest of the collection, is that of Charles de Cosse, Comte de Brissac, with an excellent portrait of the Comte de la Rochefoucault, both credited to Jean Clouet. There are some charming miniatures in enamel, copies of other portraits, characteristic French work by Jean and Jean Louis Petitot, father and son.

There are interesting snuff boxes and bonbonnières decorated with miniatures, one of these a portrait of Marie Antoinette, another by the Swedish miniaturist Hall, who had a great vogue in France, which his skill merited. Works by Largilliere, Nattier, and Van Loo are in the collection. Fragonard's miniatures are rare, but there are several delightful examples of his work.

Director Edward Robinson signed the statement issued from the museum announcing the withdrawal of the miniatures.

ROSES FOR MISS ADDAMS.

President Sends Flowers and Cheering Note to Sufferer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A personal note from President Wilson and a dozen American Beauty roses from the White House conservatories bearing the President's card are cheering Jane Addams, who is ill at the home of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen here.

President Wilson wrote that he had read in an eastern newspaper of her serious illness and the treatments which she must undergo. He expressed his regret and his hope for her prompt and complete recovery. Miss Addams today sent two of the roses to the Peace Party headquarters, where they are on exhibition as a greeting from Preparedness to Anti-preparedness.

Marry and Sail for Bermuda.

Mrs. William Slocumb has announced the marriage of Miss Maud Effingham Colville to Grosvenor Farwell of this city. The wedding was celebrated at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiating. Only the nearest relatives and friends were present.

Miss Mollie Pearson was the bride's only attendant, and Robert E. Peabody acted as best man. There was no reception, and the couple sailed on the Bermudian for Bermuda, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Miss Claire Halstead Marries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—Miss Claire Halstead, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Byron Halstead of 120 Livingstone Avenue, and Rudolph Riege of New York City, were married this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride by the Rev. Herbert Barber Howe, a cousin of the bride, of the Congregational Church of Watertown, Conn. The only attendant of the bride was her sister, Miss Ella Howe Halstead. Bancroft G. Braine of New York, was the best man.

Gladys Parrish Engaged in London.

A private letter has brought the news of the engagement in London, England, of Miss Gladys Parrish, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Parrish of Philadelphia, who have for many years lived abroad, to Constant Huntington, a grandson of the late Rt. Rev. P. D. Huntington, the first Episcopal Bishop of Central New York. Mr. Huntington is the head of the London office of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. No date was mentioned as being set for the marriage.

Miss Miller's Engagement Broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller of 37 West Seventy-second Street, announce that the engagement of their daughter, Miss May Miller, to John D. Cable is broken.

GIVE SHAKESPEARE DANCE.

Entertainment at Plaza to Aid War Lands' Children.

Several thousand dollars were raised through the Shakespeare Flower Dance at the Plaza last evening under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League and the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. The fund is to provide for children in Europe after the war. Judge Wadhams explained the objects of the two societies, and Mrs. John H. Flagler followed with "L'heurs Exquise," by Powidoski, accompanied by Maleva Harvey, and another selection to which Dorothy Hoyle, violinist, played an obligato. Sir Herbert Tree, who came in after the performance of "Henry VIII.," recited a selection from Shakespeare.

The Floral Fantaisie, a series of dances, was arranged by Inga Sontum, the scene being laid in a forest, and opened with the Mendelssohn Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," followed by Greta Torpadie's singing of "There Was a Lover and a Lass." A rustic dance succeeded this, in which the Misses Anna Ballard, Peggy Busk, Catherine Collier, Elinor Kendall, Marian Hall, and Glory Thomas were "Lavender and Mint," and Warren Pond, Rodney Williams, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Andre Gross, William Browning, and Frederick Bronson were "Ivy and Oak." Miss Torpadie followed this with Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?"

Those who participated in the Romanesque dance were the Misses Sarah Collier, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Genevieve Clendenin, Eugenia Rand, Frederica Sterry, Isabel Yeomans, William Shaw, McNeal Swasey, Robert Ficks, John Stone, Knox Hardon, and George Brett.

In the "Dance of the Dawn," the "Mary-Buds" and "Larkspurs" were Mrs. John L. Dennett, Jr., and the Misses Faith Hayden, Helen Rand, Lily Robertson, Louise Ceballos, Violet Hamilton, Bessie Hays, and Frances M. Ward.

The "Columbines" were the Misses Josephine Wells, Catherine Swift, Adeline Hatch, and Margaret Trevor, and the "Thistles" were André Lord, Stewart Bowers, E. Manning Oren, and John Flavel Hubbard.

The closing dance was a "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet, as Titania, did a solo dance; Miss Katherine Fitch was Mustard Seed; Miss Helen Geer, Moth; Miss Florence B. Orr, Cobweb, and Miss Annette B. Moran, Peaseblossom. These dances were interspersed with old English songs by Greta Torpadie, and Mme. Celine del C. Verkerk sang early English ballads. Mrs. Walston Hill Crown is President of the Child Welfare League, and Mrs. John Wood Stewart is the National President of the Guild.

The program girls were the Misses Margaret Montgomery, Alida Banks, Symphoros Bristed, Katharine Madeleine and Ulrica Dahlgren, Marian C. Dinsmore, Mary Francke, Elizabeth Haldane, Adrienne Iselin, Kathrine Montgomery, Isabel Stettinius, Marion Tiffany and Julia Zabriskie. Those selling flowers included the Misses Alice de Lamar, Audrey Conklin, Marjorie Cleveland, Elizabeth Kirlin, Helen Kerr, Constance Peabody, Cornelia Woolley, Katharine Thaw, Penelope Sears and Claire van Lennep.

SICK TO SEE SHOW FLOWERS

The Exhibition Ended, Plants and Blooms Going to Hospitals.

The International Flower Show closed at the Grand Central Palace yesterday after a successful week. The average attendance daily was 20,000, and there were more flowers than in any previous show. Only the more important plants will be returned to the greenhouses. Twenty-seven thousand plants and 50,000 cut flowers will go to different hospitals.

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, said last night that more than $10,000 had been raised for Red Cross and relief work in the Tea Garden during the flower show.

Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington, head of the American Red Cross, and Colonel Noel Howard, head of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross, were guests of honor yesterday and were entertained at tea by Miss Margaret Cameron, special representative of the Canadian Red Cross; her sister, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and Mrs. Draper.

The Canadian Relief Committee, Miss Margaret Cameron, Chairman, made up of Mrs. MacPhee, Mrs. Duncan MacPherson, Mrs. W. G. Dobson, Mrs. Charles Peck, Mrs. J. L. Mott, Mrs. J. Barstow Smull, Mrs. W. R. Berrick, Mrs. Walter Price, Mrs. William Schall, Mrs. J. K. Hayward, and Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff, and the Italian Relief Committee, one of the chief of which, Chairman, was composed of Mrs. Emanuel Gerli, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, and Mrs. Ralph Sanger. The Misses De Vecchi and Diane del Monte had charge of the tea garden for the benefit of the waitresses and flower girls included the Misses Katharine Dahlgren, Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Maryanna Lincoln, Julia Zabriskie, Margaret Schroeder, Mercer French, Mary Montgomery, Isabel Stettinius, Maud Kahn, Augvervine and Elsie Mc-Hayward, Fiona MacPhee, Mary Cameron, Frances Townsend Riker, Irene Doolittle, Gladys Lumbers, Marjorie Ross, Ellen Clark, and Eleanor Curry.

A gold medal was awarded to the Park Department of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. This was the second time the Park Department under Commissioner Ward had won that distinction. The Commissioner sent congratulations to Foreman Olsen of the greenhouses and the men under him.

$4,881 FROM HADDUCK SALE.

Philadelphian's Library and Other Books Bring Good Prices.

The sale of the library of the late B. F. Hadduck of Philadelphia, and books from other consignors, was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total was $4,881.50. The catalogue numbers and prices of the more important items are as follows:

725—Andre's Journal, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Bibliophile Society, Boston, 1903; James F. Drake..... $37.00

776—The Groller Club's "Decree of the Star Chamber Concerning Printing, Made July 11, 1637"; E. Turnbull... 77.00

779—The Groller Club's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," on Japan paper; James F. Drake..... 80.00

782—The Groller Club's "History of New York," by Washington Irving; James F. Drake..... 31.50

819—The Groller Club's "Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; H. Malkan 33.00

833—"Actors and Actresses of England and America," by S. Hollyer; Gabriel Weis 45.00

835—Old New York views, by S. Hollyer; Gabriel Weis..... 40.00

838—"Historical Memoirs," by John H. Jesse; bought on order..... 40.00

839—William Penn's copy of Thomas Ross's "Situs Willcus," transcription copy from the author to Penn, and with Penn's autograph; Ernest Dressel North 80.00

'PHONES FOR HOTEL LIFTS.

Folks in the Biltmore May Talk While Going Aloft.

If you are living in a hotel or apartment house where there are elevators do not by any means rest assured that you are entirely abreast of the times unless you have telephones in these elevators, for now, in order to keep up with the pace of the day in New York, it is necessary to have the lift equipped with a telephone so as not to miss anything while going up or down ten or twenty stories.

At the Hotel Biltmore, where persons travel such distances, this latest improvement will soon be installed. The hotel offers a cash prize to its employes every month for the best new suggestions to improve the efficiency of the house, and the installation of telephones in the elevators is the latest suggestion. So now very soon a guest will be able to call up a friend while riding from the Turkish baths, three floors below the ground, to the ballroom on the nineteenth floor.

16,564,109 Catholics in U. S.

There are 24,922,062 Catholics under the United States flag, according to advance sheets of the 1916 edition of "The Official Catholic Directory," published and copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons of Barclay Street, this city. There are 16,564,109 Catholics in the United States proper, 7,285,468 in the Philippines, and 1,072,495 in Alaska, the Canal Zone, in Guam, in American Samoa, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in Porto Rico.

FIGHT FOR SMITH'S MILLIONS

Two Sets of Heirs Claim Estate of Former Georgia Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12.—The controversy over the $2,500,000 estate of the late James M. Smith of Oglethorpe County, once a candidate for Governor, has developed into a battle between the State and Federal Courts. The case, which is now on trial, and which will be decided by Federal Judge Emory Speer within the next week, is whether or not his court has jurisdiction and if so, whether he shall enjoin the administrators named by the courts of Oglethorpe County from being permanent, and appoint receivers himself.

There are numerous alleged heirs of Smith throughout the South. During his life Smith was a recluse, and he never married. It was thought he would leave the bulk of his fortune to the University of Georgia and other educational institutions, and the trustees of the university were particularly displeased when it was found that he had died intestate and that his property probably would go to some relatives.

It has been claimed by one set of alleged heirs that Smith was the son of Zadok Smith of Wilkes County, Georgia, that he lived with his parents until he was 17 years of age and then became a peddler between Wilkes County and the mountains of North Georgia.

Other claimants from Arkansas and ouisiana assert that Smith is the son of Nancy Smith of Habersham County, Georgia. They further claim that his father was Zadok Smith, but that his parents never married.

The Louisiana claimants are alleged descendants of Nancy Smith and are referred to by the other side contemptuously. It is these alleged heirs who are asking the United States Court to take charge of the estate and who declare that it is being improperly handled by the temporary administrators.

Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan, wife of the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died at her home here today. Mrs. Oulahan had been in poor health for two years, and several weeks ago she underwent an operation. Funeral services will be held here in St. Matthew's Church on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Oulahan was Miss Anne McGowan of Washington, daughter of the late M. A. and Catherine McGowan. She married Mr. Oulahan on Nov. 3, 1892. Their only son is Richard V. Oulahan, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Edward Anthony Beck.

CAMBRIDGE, England, April 12.—Edward Anthony Beck, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died today.

Mr. Beck was born in 1848. He was a graduate of Trinity Hall, of which he became a fellow in 1871. He became assistant tutor in 1875, junior tutor in 1885 and senior tutor in 1887. He was Vice Chancellor from 1904-1906. He became Master in 1902.

S. Jerome Uhl, Sr., Artist, Dies.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—S. Jerome Uhl, Sr., a widely known artist, died at his home here today of a complication of diseases. He was 74 years old, and many of his pictures are in the Capitol at Washington and also in the State Building at Columbus, Ohio. His works attracted wide attention in the Paris salons in the early eighties.

Dr. Gray Archibald.

Dr. Gray Archibald, official photographer for the Pennsylvania Railroad during the construction of the Pennsylvania tunnel, died Tuesday night at his home, 724 High Street, Newark, at the age of 72. Dr. Archibald accompanied George Gould on a trip around the world on which he visited every civilized nation.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. O. J. STAFFORD, who for thirty years had been a practicing physician in Port Chester, N. Y., dropped dead last night while attending a patient near his home on Westchester Avenue. Dr. Stafford left a widow and two daughters.

JAMES SWEENEY, well known as a breeder of light harness horses at Goshen, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 117 Washington Place, Passaic, N. J. He was 59 years old. Mr. Sweeney owned large stables at Goshen and raised trotters that raced on the track at Goshen.

Mrs. VALERIA LAMAR HARRISS, wife of Dr. Alfred Alton Harriss of 140 Riverside Drive, died yesterday morning at her home. Mrs. Harriss was a daughter of the late H. J. and Valeria B. Lamar of Macon, Ga., and a near relative of the late Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sisters, Mrs. C. L. Gately of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Shorter-Stewart of Eufaula, Ala., and one brother, W. D. Lamar, and an adopted son, her nephew, Lamar Washington.

MOSES RAPP, owner of the Manhattan Steam Laundry in Greenpoint, and a member of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.; Levy Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L., and the Anawanda Club, died on Tuesday at his home, 445 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, from appendicitis. He was 56 years old and left a widow, four daughters and a son.

Mrs. IDA WARREN TALLMAN, widow of John M. Tallman, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 166 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. She was of old New England ancestry and for many years was active in the work of the Central Congregational Church. A daughter and a son survive her.

Dr. EVAN JAMES JONES BAKER, formerly a well-known practicing physician of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 847 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. Dr. Barker was a native of London, England, and came to this country fifty years ago. He was formerly a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital where for twelve years he was an assistant professor. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons.

SAMUEL D. BAGLEY, 82 years old, a retired manufacturer, died at the home of his son, 100 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH GLEASON, one of the oldest members of the Baptist Temple, died on Monday at her home, 175 Warren Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 92 years. She was born in Rome, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

GEORGE BRAID, 80 years old, formerly a member of the old firm of Braid Brothers, of Brooklyn, died at his home, 227 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, on Monday. He was a Past Master of United States Lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M.

Mrs. EMMA LUELLA SHINN, wife of Eugene Shinn, a municipal accountant for several towns in Hudson County, N. J., died on Monday at her home, 1,081 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 56 years.

WILLIAM CONOVER TILTON, a Past Noble Grand of Eagle Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and of Court Stuyvesant, No. 4, A., died on Monday at his home, 262 Winthrop Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia. He was 62 years old and left a widow and a daughter.

HUGH FITZHUGH WORTHINGTON, the sixteen-year-old son of Rear Admiral Walter F. Worthington, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Worthington, died on Monday at the home of his parents, 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

THOMAS BELLINGHAM who, several years ago was a power in the old Seventh Ward in Newark, where he was known as "Tony Belgium," died yesterday at his home in Newark at the age of 63.

JOSEPH S. HART, head of the Hart Mirror Plate Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and formerly of this city, died Tuesday night in Detroit.

ANDREW CONRAD, an employe of the city in Brooklyn for many years, is dead at his home, 46 Bushwick Place, Williamsburg, at the age of 63. Mr. Conrad became connected with the office of the Brooklyn Topographical Department in 1881. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the Brooklyn Register's office.

JAMES SCANLAN, a member of the firm of James, Michael, & Patrick Scanlan, butchers, at 613-617 West Fortieth Street, died Tuesday at St. Mary's Hospittal in his seventy-seventh year. He went in business in this city in the late 60's.

FRANCIS KAIN, an employe of the Subtreasury, Broad and Wall Streets, for many years, is dead at his home, 325 West Fifty-seventh Street.

SAMUEL ARENSON, the oldest inmate of the Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, is dead at the age of 104. Early Tuesday morning he told his friends that he was about to die, and asked them, in keeping with the Jewish custom, to light the candles. He died within a few minutes.

HORACE A. HILL, formerly a shipbuilding contractor in this city, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J. He was 56 years old.

HARRY COMPTON, a retired business man of Union Hill, N. J., died yesterday at the age of 73. He had been ill for nearly a year from paralysis.

Dr. JOHN WATKINS CULVER, for twenty-five years a physician in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 75 Culver Street, after an illness of several weeks.

EGBERT B. HOWLAND, for sixty years a resident of Mount Vernon, died yesterday at Round Hill, Conn., at the age of 81. He was a member of Washington Engine Company, Mount Vernon, for fifty years.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE ROSINA DOLPHIN, wife of Dr. M. O'F. Dolphin of Harrison, N. J., President of the Harrison Board of Education, died Tuesday night at her home.

CHARLES A. CATLIN DEAD.

Prominent Chemist and Inventor Expires in His 67th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—Charles A. Catlin, a prominent chemist and inventor of many processes for the manufacture of phosphates for dietetic purposes, died at his home here today in his sixty-seventh year. For nearly fifty years Mr. Catlin was chemist for the Rumford Chemical Works in this city.

Mr. Catlin was born in Burlington, Vt., and was graduated from the University of Vermont. He was a Councilor of the American Chemical Society, and a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He was a Trustee of the University of Vermont, and Rhode Island State Hospital, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a contributor to many technical journals.

He was a brother of Harry Guy Catlin, the New York mining engineer; Robert M. Catlin, a mining engineer of Franklin Furnace, N. J., and Walter M. Catlin of Los Angeles.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

RICE.—April 10, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rice, a daughter.

Married.

KLEIN—WARNSTADT. — Wednesday, April 12, at Hotel St. Regis, by Dr. Sidney Goldstein, Jeannette Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Warnstadt, to Siegmund Klein.

NORRIS—LIEBER.—Lillian E. Lieber of Jersey City to Alfred George Norris of Hoboken, Wednesday, April 12, 1916.

LEVINE—HEIDENHEIM.—April 11, C. Edna Heidenheim to Harry A. Levine.

Brooklyn.

WASTCOAT—SMITH.—April 11, Adele Smith to Carleton L. Wastcoat.

Died.

ALTHAUS.—Marie, beloved wife of Charles H. Althaus, Jr., in her 24th year. Services at her late residence, 2,119 Hughes Av., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Friday.

ARCHIBALD.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 11,

YANKEES, GIANTS, AND DODGERS DEFEATED IN THEIR FIRST GAMES OF BASEBALL SEASON

JOHNSON STUMBLING BLOCK FOR YANKEES

Donovan's Men Stave Off Defeat Until Eleventh Inning by Spirited Play.

GEDEON'S MUFF DISASTROUS

Crowd of 20,000 on Hand for Season's Opening at Polo Grounds and Sees Thrilling Game.

After being bottled up all Winter in offices, banks, factories, and other places of confinement, 20,000 fans became imbibed with Spring madness yesterday, proclaimed their independence of enslaving duty, and went up to the Polo Grounds to say "How'dy" to the baseball season of 1916.

It was a delightful opening except for one little detail—the remodeled Yankees were defeated by Washington by a score of 3 to 2. It was no easy job for the mighty Walter Johnson and his teammates to turn the trick. Darkness had settled in the vale under Coogan's bluff when in the eleventh inning the Senators fell heavily upon the pitching of Ray Caldwell, broke the 2-to-2 tie, and pushed over the winning run.

The crowd's enthusiasm for Manager Bill Donovan's team began to ferment in the seventh inning, when, by a game rally, the Yanks came from behind and, with the assistance of the bat of Frank Baker, tied the score. Thick chunks of excitement filled the air around the Polo Grounds throughout the game as Walter Johnson and Ray Caldwell matched their flinging skill. Caldwell was often threatened, but managed to stave off impending defeat until the eleventh inning.

In that period there was a break in the Yankee defense. Joe Gedeon, the new second baseman, muffed a throw from Baker which would have resulted in a double play and choked the Senator's rally. Because of the muff Dan Moeller, who was running for Jamieson, was safe at second and George McBride was perched on first. Johnson himself stepped to the bat to further his own cause, but instead he lifted a fly into the clutches of Magee in left field. Eddie Morgan then spanked a line hit to centre field and Moeller rushed over with the run that shattered the Yankees' hopes.

So it is with baseball. It's a foolish thing for fans to count their chicks before they are incubated, but nevertheless, they will do it. In spite of the gloomy finish for the Yanks, it was one of those games you are glad to have seen, even if the home team does lose. The sky and a warm afternoon sun made it an ideal day for the inauguration exercises of a team which many people in New York think has a chance for the American League pennant; but when the sun dipped back of the old Jumel Mansion high up on the bluff, there was a chill in the air which made the fans realize that April's teeth have not yet been extracted.

The gates opened early and there was a good sized crowd in the stands when the players came out to warm up. The Yankees looked as if they had just stepped out of a band-box with their jilly-white uniform relieved with a faint blue stripe. Those uniforms will never be so immaculate again. It seemed as if all the photographers east of the Rocky Mountains were on hand to take pictures. The players, especially Baker, Magee, Caldwell, Johnson, and Managers Griffith and Donovan were snapped from a score of times upward. One of the world's greatest mysteries is what becomes of all the pictures that are taken of baseball players.

Frank's brass band played Clark Griffith a nice compliment when he came out. They played all the Scotch tunes they knew, as Old Fox Griff is a canny Scot. The music took a Celtic turn when they serenaded Wild Bill" Donovan. Then, after a while, the band brought everybody to his feet quicker than a ninth inning rally, by playing "The Stars and Stripes." The band was neutral in every way.

Most of the men in whose hands the welfare of this fair contests were on hand, including Sheriff Al Smith, who threw out the first ball. When the Sheriff first appeared, he was walked across the field, where everybody could see him, between Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Captain T. L. Huston, who assume all responsibility for the Yankees. The first impression was that the Yankees' owners were under arrest, but when they got near enough the spectators could see a smile on the faces of all, and then they knew otherwise.

Sheriff Smith threw out the ball to Catcher Nunamaker, but it was a wild throw and hit the dirt before it reached the catcher. That was the first Yankee error of the season. It was easy to see that the Sheriff wasn't in shape for the opening. The next scene showed everybody in slight shaking hands with the Sheriff as if they hadn't seen him for a long time. Then the umpires, Connolly and Owens, appeared but nobody shook hands with them. That's the difference between a Sheriff and an umpire.

Two citizens were careless enough to wear straw hats. Now they wish they hadn't. The lower deck of the grand stand was well filled with spectators, but one flight up, where the tax is heavier, the crowd was not so large. Out in the steerage section in the bleachers were a few thousand sensible folk who knew the value of the warm sun.

The peanut boys were out in full force, and of course tried to sell you a bag of peanuts just when some exciting play was going on. No instrument has yet been invented which will enable a spectator to see through a peanut boy at a ball game. There's a fortune in it for somebody.

Walter Johnson's speed beat the Yankees yesterday. Walter can make the ball travel faster than a White Lights millionaire. He fanned ten of the Yanks, making Maisel and Pipp churn the air three times each. Johnson was serving a fast ball high up around the batsmen's shoulders, so high, indeed, that it was the occasion of much oratory between Umpire Connolly and the Yankee players.

Next to Walter Johnson, the best man on the Washington team was Carl Sawyer, but he wasn't in the game. He is baseball's newest clown, and he cut up antics on the coaching lines which kept the crowd in good humor. Sawyer does an imitation which would give much delight to Mr. Darwin if he could have seen it. He suggests all the charm of a monkey without looking like one.

The crowd was thrown into a spasm of delight in the very first inning when Frank Baker engineered a double play on Morgan and Foster which was smart and quick. This outburst of enthusiasm had not died away, however, when Clyde Milan flayed one of Caldwell's slow curves into the right field grand stand for a home run. A look of jealousy came over Frank Baker's face.

For five innings, Johnson mowed the Yankee batsmen down in one, two, three order. Only fifteen batsmen faced him in that period. Baker got a hit to left in the second inning but he was out at second, trying to stretch it into a double. The Yanks' second hit came in the sixth, when Nunamaker singled to centre, but without result in the run column.

A second Washington run intruded in the first of the seventh inning. McBride perpetrated a two-base smash to left and Johnson sacrificed him to second. Eddie Morgan came through with a single to centre and sent McBride over the scoring pan.

Ambling into their half of the seventh, the Yankees faced the bugaboo of a shutout, which would be enough to put a dent in the confidence of any team amid the enthusiasm and noise of the season's opening. The rooting of the crowd was gradually getting milder when Gilhooley, the first man up, spun a tatalizing bouncer through shortstop which took such funny little leaps that McBride could not stop it. It was a hit by a fraction of an inch. Lee Magee hammered a grounder inside of first base, which Judge went after, but none of the other Washington players was quick enough to get over first base, so Magee landed high and dry on the bag. Two men on and no one out and Frank Baker at the bat. The crowd woke up and began to yell. Baker smiled and the crowd howled.

Captain McBride halted the game and went over and whispered soft, reassuring words into Johnson's ear. The gist of his remarks was a suggestion that Walter should prevent the slugger from connecting. The twirler admitted the wisdom of this and promised that he'd do the best he could. Perhaps he did, but when runners are lurking on the paths Baker has a very bad habit of banging the ball. And that's what happened. He whaled a swirling rap to right-center field, and little Frank Gilhooley raced around third base and over the plate faster than Villa with the United States cavalry at his heels. Baker made the run, anyway. Lee Magee galloped to third on the same hit. Joe Gedeon then lofted a high fly to Milan in centre field, and Magee set himself on the third corner, waiting for the catch to be made, so as to score. The ball was in Milan's hands Magee scooted down the third-base line and was over with the tying run.

The rumble of noise which now broke out at the Polo Grounds rattled the windows in the neighborhood as far down as 125th Street people took quick glances at their seismographs.

Gilhooley made a pretty catch of Jamieson's short fly in the eighth which aroused vociferous appreciation. When Baker came to bat in the ninth with two out and no one on the bases, the populace begged for just one little home run. All the Washington outfielders moved cautiously toward the fence. Then Baker popped to the second baseman.

Caldwell was in a peck of trouble in the tenth inning. Morgan got a single and Foster threw his bat at a wide ball and got a hit to right field, sending Morgan to third. Pipp got in front of Milan's drive and Morgan was run down between third and home.

Caldwell showed his nerve then and settled down to pitch. Judge, who was batting, was patient, and waited until he had two strikes and three balls. Caldwell heartlessly struck him out. Then he made Shanks hoist a high fly over Nunamaker's head. But it was easy to see that Caldwell was weakening.

The dismal, distressing finish came in the eleventh inning. It was growing late and those citizens who did not dare to be tardy for dinner on the opening day of the season, sneaked away stealthily. Others who were braver and strong believers in personal freedom, remained to the end.

Jamieson poked out a single which glanced off Caldwell's glove and sputtered around in the infield so long that the runner was safe. Moeller was sent in for a run for Jamieson. Williams raised a foul over Nunamaker's head. One out. McBride hammered a hot grounder at Baker, who gathered the ball and shot it to Gedeon at second so fast that he dropped the ball as if it had been hot lead, and a runner was perched on second and first with Johnson up. Walter filled to left. Two out.

Once more Caldwell tried to pull himself out of his perilous position, but it was no use. After eleven of fighting innings against Walter Johnson, Caldwell's arm was tired. Morgan slashed a single to centre and Moeller scored the run that gave Washington the victory. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan, 2b	5	0	3	3	5	Maisel, cf	5	0	0	3	0
Foster, 3b	6	0	1	0	2	Gilhy, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Milan, cf	5	1	1	5	0	Magee, lf	4	1	1	4	0
Judge, 1b	4	0	0	7	1	Baker, 3b	4	0	2	3	2
Shanks, rf	5	0	1	3	1	Ged'n, 2b	3	0	0	5	5
Jam'n, rf	5	0	1	2	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	6	2
Moel'r, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Peck'h, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Will's, c	5	0	2	10	0	Nuna'r, c	4	0	1	9	2
McB'e, ss	5	1	2	0	3	Cald'll, p	4	0	0	0	4
John'n, p	2	0	0	0	2						
Total	42	3	10	33	9	Total	36	2	5	33	11

Errors—Gedeon, (2,) Nunamaker.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Williams, McBride. Home run—Milan. Stolen bases—Morgan, Baker. Sacrifice hit—Johnson. Sacrifice fly—Gedeon. Double play—Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 2; Washington, 11. First base on errors—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 2; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Caldwell, 5; by Johnson, 10. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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NINE times in ten, when cars act cranky, the trouble is poor lubrication.

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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; New York, 2. (Eleven innings.)
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

STROUD'S ASCENSION COSTLY FOR GIANTS

Base on Balls and Wild Pitch in Ninth Inning Give Champions Winning Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—After Doyle, Merkle, and Roush had kept the New York Giants on even terms with the Philadelphia champions for nine innings, and just when the record crowd that filled every nook and corner of the field expected to see the season's opener carried into extra innings, Manager McGraw's battery tossed the game away. The final tally stood 5 to 4, with Philadelphia on top.

The game proved a real thriller, every element of baseball being put on display despite the chilly weather that prevailed. Hard, clean hitting there was in profusion and the Giants excelled in this. To back it up there was some fine fielding and excellent pitching on both sides.

Facing the great Alexander, the Giants piled up hit after hit, but many of them were wasted. Therein lies the reason for the defeat of the Gothamites. They seemed to find no difficulty in slashing the renowned Quaker hurler, but fell down in every pinch. When they had men on bases Alexander took another twist on his belt and shot the sphere past the batters so fast that they hardly knew it had skimmed by.

Manager McGraw surprised the Phillies when he trotted out Anderson, a spitball hurler from the ranks of the Federal League, for the opener. The former Fed did not last long, for the Phillies collected a counter in the opening inning and another pair in the second, which sent Mr. Anderson in full retreat to the clubhouse.

Ralph Stroud essayed the task from that stanza on and he got away with it in fine style until the final inning, when he tossed away his own game.

The score stood 4 to 4 in the ninth and every one was looking forward to the opening of the tenth inning. Two men had been retired, with two strikes and no balls on Stock, the ex-New Yorker. Stroud slipped the diminutive third-sacker a pass and he went to second on the first pitch. Rariden, in his anxiety to cut the runner down, dropped the pitch. Then the backstop aided again with a passed ball, and Stock perched on third.

This seemed to unnerve Stroud and on the next pitch the ball went to the grandstand, and Stock calmly trotted across the plate with the winning tally.

It was not a fitting finish to such a remarkable game and even the local fans were disappointed that the Quaker lads should walk away with a victory having all the elements of a fluke.

Long before the opening hour the streets around the National League Park were black with fans. Twenty-one thousand, the biggest crowd that has seen an opening game in this city in several years, filed in, filling bleachers, grandstand, and pavilion as far down as 125th Street people took quick glances at their seismographs.

Gilhooley made a pretty catch of Jamieson's short fly in the eighth which aroused vociferous appreciation. When Baker came to bat in the ninth with two out and no one on the bases, the populace begged for just one little home run. All the Washington outfielders moved cautiously toward the fence. Then Baker popped to the second baseman.

Caldwell was in a peck of trouble in the tenth inning. Morgan got a single and Foster threw his bat at a wide ball and got a hit to right field, sending Morgan to third. Pipp got in front of Milan's drive and Morgan was run down between third and home.

Caldwell showed his nerve then and settled down to pitch. Judge, who was batting, was patient, and waited until he had two strikes and three balls. Caldwell heartlessly struck him out. Then he made Shanks hoist a high fly over Nunamaker's head. But it was easy to see that Caldwell was weakening.

The dismal, distressing finish came in the eleventh inning. It was growing late and those citizens who did not dare to be tardy for dinner on the opening day of the season, sneaked away stealthily. Others who were braver and strong believers in personal freedom, remained to the end.

Jamieson poked out a single which glanced off Caldwell's glove and sputtered around in the infield so long that the runner was safe. Moeller was sent in for a run for Jamieson. Williams raised a foul over Nunamaker's head. One out. McBride hammered a hot grounder at Baker, who gathered the ball and shot it to Gedeon at second so fast that he dropped the ball as if it had been hot lead, and a runner was perched on second and first with Johnson up. Walter filled to left. Two out.

Once more Caldwell tried to pull himself out of his perilous position, but it was no use. After eleven of fighting innings against Walter Johnson, Caldwell's arm was tired. Morgan slashed a single to centre and Moeller scored the run that gave Washington the victory. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan, 2b	5	0	3	3	5	Maisel, cf	5	0	0	3	0
Foster, 3b	6	0	1	0	2	Gilh'y, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Milan, cf	5	1	1	5	0	Magee, lf	4	1	1	4	0
Judge, 1b	4	0	0	7	1	Baker, 3b	4	0	2	3	2
Shanks, rf	5	0	1	3	1	Ged'n, 2b	3	0	0	5	5
Jam'n, rf	5	0	1	2	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	6	2
Moel'r, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Peck'h, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Will's, c	5	0	2	10	0	Nuna'r, c	4	0	1	9	2
McB'e, ss	5	1	2	0	3	Cald'll, p	4	0	0	0	4
John'n, p	2	0	0	0	2						
Total	42	3	10	33	9	Total	36	2	5	33	11

Errors—Gedeon, (2,) Nunamaker.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Williams, McBride. Home run—Milan. Stolen bases—Morgan, Baker. Sacrifice hit—Johnson. Sacrifice fly—Gedeon. Double play—Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 2; Washington, 11. First base on errors—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 2; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Caldwell, 5; by Johnson, 10. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

SPEAKER DRAWS CROWD.

But Cleveland Club Is Unable to Solve Groom's Pitching.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—Cleveland lost its opening game to St. Louis 6 to 1 chiefly because it could not hit Groom, ex-Federal League pitcher. Groom, while somewhat wild, held the Clevelanders to three hits, being very effective with men on bases. Mitchell, who started the game for Cleveland, was lacking in control, and after he had passed the first two batters in the sixth inning, gave way to Bagby, who was very effective after that inning. The support given the Cleveland pitchers was ragged.

Tris Speaker played his first game as a Cleveland player. He fielded spectacularly and walked three times, being passed purposely twice. The crowd was the largest that ever witnessed an opening game in Cleveland. It was due to Speaker's presence on the Cleveland team. Mayor Davis pitched the first ball. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	0	3	0	Gran'y, lf	4	1	1	3	1
Tobin, rf	3	0	0	1	0	†C'pman, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Sisler, 1b	4	2	1	8	0	Roth, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mar'ns, cf	3	1	0	4	0	Sp'ker, cf	1	0	0	3	0
Pratt, 2b	3	2	2	3	1	G'ndil, 1b	3	0	0	10	2
Deal, 3b	4	1	0	1	1	Turn'r, 2b	4	0	0	0	3
H'tley, c	3	0	1	7	1	Evans, 3b	4	0	0	0	5
Lavan, ss	4	0	2	0	3	O'Neill, c	3	0	0	5	2
Groom, p	4	0	1	0	3	Mitch'l, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Bagby, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						†Chap'le	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	7	27	9	Total	30	1	3	27	16

*Batted for O'Neill in ninth inning.
†Batted for Bagby in ninth inning.

Errors—Graney, Chapman, (2,) Gandil, Deal.

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—6
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Chapman, Pratt. Home run—Sisler. Stolen bases—Chappelle, Shotten. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double play—O'Neill, Turner, and Bagby. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Bagby, 1; off Groom, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 3 hits 2 runs in 5 innings, none out in sixth; off Bagby, 4 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Groom, 5. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

FOUR HITS FOR COVELESKIE.

Detroit Pitcher Gets More Than Entire Chicago Team.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Pitcher Coveleskie made four hits today, one more than he allowed the Chicago team, and Detroit won 4 to 0, scoring all its runs in the first two innings. Long hits by Cobb, Bush, Veach and Coveleskie, who included a triple and double in his four times at bat, were factors in the visitors' victory, and caused the retirement of Russell in the second inning. Faber, his successor, did well and gave way to a pinch hitter, and Wolfgang held the Tigers safe in his part of the game. Fielding features were catches by Stanage and by Veach of Detroit.

After the game hundreds of patrons complained to President Charles Komiskey of the local club that their clothes had been daubed with fresh green paint from newly seats in the stands. During the latter part of the contest a band played "The Wearing of the Green." The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rush, ss	4	0	0	0	4	M'phy, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	0	4	W'ver, 3b	4	0	0	2	5
Cobb, cf	3	1	2	1	0	E.C'ns, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Veach, lf	3	1	1	2	0	F'nier, 1b	4	0	0	15	2
Cr'rd, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Fl'ker, lf	3	0	0	3	0
H'man, 1b	4	0	0	15	0	Felsch, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Young, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	Schalk, c	3	0	1	4	3
Stan'ge, c	4	0	0	3	0	Terry, ss	2	0	0	2	2
Cove'le, p	4	1	1	0	1	Russell, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Faber, p	1	0	0	0	4
						*J. Coll's	1	0	0	0	0
						Wolf'g, p	1	0	0	0	5
Total	30	4	4	27	17	Total	29	0	3	26	22

*Batted for Faber in fifth inning.
†Rush out, hit by batted ball.

Detroit	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Cobb, Coveleskie. Three base-hits—Veach, Stanage, Rush. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Veach. Sacrifice fly—Crawford. Double plays—Young, Bush and Heilman; E. Collins, Fournier and Weaver; Bush, Young and Heilman. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Coveleskie, 2; off Wolfgang, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 4 hits, 4 runs, in 4 innings; off Faber, 2 hits, no runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Wolfgang, 2 hits, no runs in 4 innings. Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Coveleskie, 2. Wild pitch—Wolfgang. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

LIGHT BATTING AT BOSTON.

Runmaking Difficult, but World's Champions Win, 2 to 1.

BOSTON, April 12.—The world's champion Red Sox opened the season with a 2 to 1 victory over the Athletics today. The usual inaugural ceremony of flag raising with band playing preceded the start of play. Besides Mayor Curley, who threw the first ball, Governor McCall, Lieut. Gov. Coolidge, and other public officials witnessed the contest. Manager Carrigan was presented with a large floral horseshoe.

Run making proved difficult for both teams, and errors figured in each tally. Notwithstanding the wildness of Nabors, Philadelphia's first pitcher, the Red Sox were unable to score during his four innings of twirling.

With Bush pitching in the sixth, a poor throw by Pick, marring an otherwise good performance, opened the way to a Boston run, when Shorten's single sent Hoblitzel home. In the next inning, Barry's infield hit, errors by Bush on two bunts, and Scott's sacrifice fly scored a second run.

It was not until the ninth that Philadelphia scored, a base on balls, an error by Ruth, and Lajoie's single sending in the run. Foster then pitched for the second and third outs. Lewis was unable to play for Boston because of a sore thumb. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, rf	3	1	0	2	0	H'per, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Str'k, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Scott, ss	2	0	0	1	2
Oldr'g, lf	4	0	0	3	1	H'll't, 1b	4	1	0	9	2
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	4	2	W'ker, cf	4	0	1	4	0
McI's, 1b	4	0	2	4	1	Sh'ten, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Sch'g, c	2	0	0	2	2	G'd'r, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Meyers, c	1	0	0	3	0	Barry, 2b	4	0	1	3	3
Pick, 3b	2	0	1	4	1	Tho's, c	0	1	0	5	3
Crane, ss	2	0	0	0	1	Ruth, p	2	0	0	1	1
Nab's, p	1	0	0	0	2	Foster, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Sch'ber	1	0	0	0	0						
Bush, p	1	0	0	0	1						
†Witt	1	0	0	0	0	Total	26	2	5	27	13
Total	30	1	4	24	11						

*Batted for Nabors in fifth inning. †Batted for Meyers in ninth inning.

Errors—McInnis, Pick, Ruth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—McInnis, 2. Stolen bases—Pick, Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Crane, Thomas, Ruth, Scott. Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double play—Pick and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 3; off Bush, 1; off Ruth, 2. Hits—Off Nabors, 2 in 4 innings; off Bush, 3 in 4 innings; off Ruth, 4 in 8 1-3 innings; off Foster, 0 in 2-3 inning. Struck out—By Bush, 4; by Ruth, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Pitcher Neyland Kicked by Horse.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 12.—"Bob" Neyland, crack twirler of the Army baseball team, probably will not play in the game Saturday with Harvard, owing to an injury received when he was kicked by a horse while at drill. Although not seriously hurt, he has been unable to practice.

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RUDOLPH STANDS IN DODGERS' PATH

Braves' Little Pitcher Has Brooklyn's Strong Batsmen at His Mercy.

The whirl of another National League baseball season greeted Brooklyn yesterday and should have brought cheer to the hearts of the 10,000 fans who gathered at Ebbets Field to celebrate the accasion. That it didn't was due to the obstreperous action of the chief guests of the day. Charlie Ebbets invited the Boston Braves to help the Dodgers in providing entertainment, but the Haughton team misunderstood the note, and instead of playing a docile second part to the lead of the Dodgers, assumed the chief rôle and made themselves unpopular. The Dodgers were crowded out of the glory of their own day. It is always nice to allow the home team to win under such circumstances as yesterday, especially since Ebbets had drawn together a glittering array of enthusiastic Brooklynites, but the untamed Braves played as if it was the last game of a pennant race, with the result that Brooklyn was crowded under by a 5 to 1 score.

A new flag was broken out to the breeze while Shannon's Band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," all this, of course, being done to indicate that baseball is the national sport. Then came the false note, although it did not seem that way at the time. Admiring friends of Wilbert Robinson presented him with a floral horseshoe, and somewhere nested among the flowers was the Brooklyn jinx, which has been hibernating since last Fall. Any one who mentions horseshoe to Robbie hereafter will be held to a strict accountability.

The trip South did the Braves a lot of good. They were as lively as crickets yesterday, even though the weather did leave reason to believe that there was a stray icicle or two hanging nearby. It was all right in the sun, but the teams spent most of the early afternoon shoving off, and when actual play started the rays were far beyond the infield. It didn't bother the Haughton men, but it did freeze up the arm and mind initiative of Brooklyn players, especially one, Larry Cheney, who was on the mound. After six innings his right arm was about as effective as a piece of hemp, and there is found part of the reason why the Dodgers lost. Jack Coombs, who has adopted Boston in preference to New York as a Summer home, twirled for the Stallings crew, and he did his work so well that the Dodgers were lucky to get away with six hits, by far too few to make the efforts of the Brooklyn players of material benefit.

There was only one strange man on the Boston team, Johnny Evers. The fire-eating Johnny of last season has given up everything except playing baseball. He played like a youthful Evers today, as did his side partner Maranville, but words of approval or disapproval were utterly lacking from the Braves' captain. It's a day worth remembering when Evers doesn't have a sharp remark for a spectator or an umpire. However, it's early in the season.

Casey Stengel is the one man of the Brooklyn team who can take himself in a corner and have a quiet talk about the weather. Casey is worrying for there are men on bases. Opportunity knocked at Casey's door in the third inning, but the "to let" sign was hanging out. The Dodger right fielder struck out only once, though to be sure he never did get a hit, not even in the fifth inning when Otto Miller and Daubert were perched on the sacks waiting for some one to unlock the door of the homeward route.

The Braves gave a little manifestation of the danger of keeping Larry Cheney on the throne in the second inning. Sherwood Magee almost drove one of the slants through the scoreboard for a triple and Red Smith, once of Brooklyn, brought the first run with a sacrifice fly. Beginning with the fourth inning, Cheney showed a disposition for aeroplane ascensions. He passed Evers and the gift was turned into a run on Magee's single. A wild pitch and Konetchy's single that Cutshaw and Myers scrambled for and neither got. Hank Gowdy singled at the start of the fifth, went to third when Maranville bounced one off the right field fence and scored on a sacrifice fly, this time by Evers.

The Braves added another run in the seventh. Rudolph walked, and then Cheney committed an error that added more trouble. He threw wild to get Rudolph and Maranville was safe. Evers forced out Rudolph and Maranville trotted down to third on a force out of Evers by Wilhoit. The latter started to steal and Ollie O'Mara fumbled things so badly that Maranville scored. The last run was the result of a double by Rudolph, a single by Maranville, followed by Wilhoit's sacrifice fly.

The lone tally for Brooklyn came in the fourth. With one down, Myers doubled to centre, took third on Cutshaw's single between Smith and Maranville, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Getz. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss	4	0	2	1	3	O'M'ra, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Evers, 2b	3	1	1	1	6	D'h'rt, 3b	3	1	0	2	0
Wilh't, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Steng'l, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, lf	3	1	3	3	0	Wheat, lf	4	0	0	2	0
K'tch'y, 1b	4	0	2	13	0	Myers, cf	4	1	1	6	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	0	1	2	C'tsh'w, 2b	4	1	1	4	1
C'pton, cf	1	0	0	3	0	Getz, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Gowdy, c	4	1	1	4	0	Miller, c	3

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW OPENS—WESTERN CREW IN HUDSON REGATTA

HORSES ON SHOW IN BROOKLYN RING

Annual Exhibition Opens with Large Attendance and Sterling Entries.

CLASSES ARE WELL FILLED

Non-Winners Have the Call at Outset and the Choices of the Arbiters Cause Satisfaction.

The twenty-fourth annual horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club opened last night in the arena at Prospect Park Plaza. The attendance was unusually large for the initial evening, and there was promise that this would be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held by the organization.

Brooklynites always turn out in goodly numbers for this event, and many persons socially prominent were in attendance.

All the classes were well filled and the animals exhibited were of an unusually high type. The early events were devoted to maiden horses, which had never won blue ribbons in any recognized horse show. Conspicuous among the entries were several which had been shown at the Garden and through the outdoor horse show circuit last Summer.

The exhibition opened with a class for undocked maiden saddle horses, and twelve good-looking mounts entered the ring. Mrs. Preston Davie, on Viceburn, was the first rider to answer the call of the bugle. She was soon followed by the other entrants. The judges wasted little time in preliminary consideration, and, after a few minutes' deliberation, five entrants were dismissed and the competition narrowed down to the four ribbon winners. The blue was finally awarded to Emile Anthony's Lady Gray, a stylish and good-looking mare with plenty of action and filling the requirements as to gait and in other respects almost to perfection.

John L. Bushnell, the Springfield (Ohio) horseman, made his first appearance in the ring when he drove The Prince in the class for maiden harness horses. He was competing against F. M. Warburg and Emil Seelig. The latter took the first prize with Hercules, a horse which was shown extensively last Summer. The red went to the Bushnell entry, Mr. Warburg's Woodlands Marquis third.

J. Campbell Thompson scored his first victory in the division for maiden harness horses over 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands. John J. Bushnell was his nearest competitor. The New Yorker carried off the honors with Nestledown Blazes, a fine type of high actioned harness horse. The second prize went to Mr. Bushnell's Gipsy Boy, with Emil Seelig's Perfect, third.

A fine showing was made in the class for heavy polo mounts, in which performance counted 75 per cent. and the remainder was allotted for conformation. The ponies, as many of them were less than fifteen hands high, were exhibited by a number of players, who showed them with a mallet and then bent their mounts through the usual uprights. The blue went to Miss Vira Cornell's gray gelding Sterling, ridden by Dick Donnelly. Acher Kinney, Captain of the Durland indoor polo team, rode the two Crossman entries and took the red with the bay mare Meteor, a mount which the rider handled with a great deal of cleverness. Harry T. Peters was third with Sunstar.

The first open event was a class for harness horses, in which J. Campbell Thompson, F. M. Warburg, Emil Seelig and A. W. Atkinson exhibited some of the best in their various stables. The officials took some time before reaching a decision. Finally they awarded the ribbon to Nestledown Chancellor, one of Mr. Thompson's famous pair, the other being Nestledown Counsellor. Seelig with Highball came in second, both owners drove.

There were three entries in the first ponies in harness class, the prize going to Willisbrook Farm's Tissington Amity, with Halcyon Farms's Canterbury Dillham's Pride second.

Emily Anthony's Lady Gray scored her second blue when she took the first prize in the class for saddle horses, docked or undocked, over fourteen, two and not exceeding fifteen hands. The mare was competing against a wonderfully good lot of saddlers, many of which had won honors in Madison Square Garden, and at other exhibitions. The contest as exceeding keen, but Lady Gray was the class of the entry, and showed fine quality, manners, paces, and conformation. Miss Marjorie Hubbs of Babylon, Long Island, rode her mare Nidalla, with which she came in second. A Brooklyn entry, made by Miss Laura Hulst Murr, the gelding Beverly, was third.

A. W. Atkinson of Philadelphia scored over Miss Isabelle Wanamaker, also of the Quaker City, J. Campbell, and others in the harness tandem class, which was one of the spectacular events of the evening. The winning pair were Watton Treasure and Supreme Polonius. John L. Bushnell's Gipsy Girl and The Prince won second place

It was almost midnight when the jumpers were brought into the ring to perform over four-foot jumps. There were thirty-three of them, including a number of old campaigners. Henry Deegan's veteran Acrobat, who is 22 years of age, received the first prize, the red going to W. R. Coe's added entry, Mollie Gray.

The exhibtion will continue throughout the remainder of the week. There will be a matinée on Saturday. The summary:

Maiden Saddle Horses, undocked, over 14.2 and under 15.2 hands, open only to horses which have not won a first prize at any recognized horse show.—Won by Emile Antony's gr. m. Lady Gray; Sequatogua Farm's br. m. Springtime, second; Edward McFarlan's ch. g. Briarbush, third; Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn, fourth.

Maiden Harness Horses, 15.2 hands or over, open only to horses which have not won a first prize in any harness class.—Won by Emil Seelig's b. g. Hercules; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Prince, second; F. M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodlands Marquis, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. m. Montpelier Rosamond, fourth.

Maiden Saddle Horses, undocked, 15.2 hands or over.—Won by G. W. Rasch's ch. g. Blue Grass; Mrs. Charles M. Allaire's blk. g. Crusader, second; Owenoke Farm's b. g. Montrose, third; F. B. Jourdan's ch. g. Aviator, fourth.

Maiden Harness Horses, Over 14.2 and Under 15.2 Hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Nestledown Blazes; John L. Bushnell's b. g. Gypsy Boy, second; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Perfect, third.

Heavyweight Polo Mounts.—Won by Miss Vira Cornell's gr. g. Sterling; H. S. Crossman's b. m. Metear, second; Harry T. Peters's b. m. Sunstar, third; H. S. Crossman's ch. g. Warrior, fourth.

Harness Horses, Over 15.3 Hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Nestledown Chancellor; Emil Seelig's b. g. President, second; J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Nestledown Counsellor, third; Emil Seelig's b. g. Highball, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, Over 13.2, and Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; Halcyon Farms' b. m. Canterbury Dillham's Pride, second; Muriel Wiggins's b. m. Brownemia, third.

Saddle Horses Over 14.2 and not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Emile Antony's gr. m., Lady Gray; Miss Marjorie Hubb's ch. m., Nidalla, second—Miss Laura Murr's b. g. Beverly, third; W. R. Coe's br. m., Natalie, fourth.

Harness Tandems.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's Watton Treasure and Supreme Polonius; John L. Bushnell's Gypsy Girl and The Prince, second; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Eve and Suave, third.

Jumpers, Best Performance Over Jumps of Four Feet.—Won by Henry Deegan's ch. g. Acrobat; W. R. Coe's gr. m. Molly Gray, second; Squadron C Farm's ch. m. Courvette, third; Albert Meyer's br. g. The Wasp, fourth.

Otis Wins Three-Cushion Game.

Charles Otis of Brooklyn defeated Hugh Heal of Toledo by a score of 50 to 38 in a game of the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament, played at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night. The game lasted 76 innings and each contestant had a high run of 3.

BRAVES GET REULBACH.

Ex-Federal League Pitcher Taken Into Fold Again.

As the result of a baseball conference held at National League headquarters in this city yesterday, Pitcher Ed. Reulbach will play with the Boston Nationals this season.

At the conference were President Tener, Percy D. Haughton, Boston; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; and Patrick T. Powers, representing the Federal League interests.

The Pittsburgh club owner returned the contract with Reulbach to the Newark Federal Club's representative and President Haughton entered into negotiations with P. T. Powers for the pitcher's services. The terms of their agreement was not made known, but it is understood that the conditions of the adjustment are satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

WILD THROW ENDS GAME.

Dickinson Pitcher Enables Lafayette to Break Tie and Then Win.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 12.—A wild throw by McAmmet, the Dickinson pitcher, in the eighth inning of the game with Lafayette on March Field this afternoon, broke the tie score and gave the game to the home team by the score, 4 to 2. Lafayette scored one run in the first inning and one in the second. Dickinson duplicated in the fourth and fifth. Then the game ran even until the unfortunate heave in the eighth. McAmmet, who made the throw, pitched good ball throughout and kept the Lafayette hits scattered.

The game introduced to the Lafayette rooters a new freshman pitcher from Lakewood, who gave his first 'Varsity performance with considerable merit. The fielding of both teams was erratic at times and the errors figured in nearly all the runs. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	R	H	PO	A	E	DICKINSON.	R	H	PO	A	E
Cl'gh, 2b.	2	0	0	2	1	Walt's, ss.	0	1	4	1	0
Hunt, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	S'bner, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Trox'l, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Moose, rf.	1	0	2	0	1
H'k'b'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Fisher, 1b.	0	1	13	0	2
Myers, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	M'ur'y, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
T.Br'n, ss.	0	0	4	1	1	Chil'te, c.	0	0	3	3	0
W'ters, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1	Holmes, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
M'rtin, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	Biddle, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Brown, c.	0	2	9	1	0	M'A'm't, p.	0	2	1	4	1
W.Br'n, p.	0	0	0	1	1						
*Ger'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	4	5	27	9	4	Total.	2	6	24	14	4

*Batted for W. Brown in eighth inning.

Lafayette .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 .–4
Dickinson 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0–2

Two-base hit—McAmmet. Struck out—By Brown, 6; by Gerard, 1; by McAmmet, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off McAmmet, 2. Passed ball—Benchner. Stolen bases—Benchner, Scribner, (2.) Left on bases—Dickinson, 8; Lafayette, 2. Double plays—Brown and Troxell; Chilcoate and Fisher. Sacrifice hits—Hunt, T. Brown, Martin, Chilcoate. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. McBride.

GAME IS ONE-SIDED.

New York University Scores at Will on St. John's Nine.

Consistent playing in both hitting and fielding enabled the New York University nine to administer a shut out to a team representing St. John's College of Brooklyn yesterday on Ohio Field by a score of 15 to 0. Both "Swede" Hagblom, who pitched five of the nine innings for the Violet, and "Rudie" Zickl, Coach Kellogg's latest "find," who finished the game, demonstrated excellent form in their delivery and fanned eight men who faced them at the plate. The score:

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. JOHN'S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tet'n, 2b.	2	2	0	2	1	J. M'phy, lb.	3	0	0	6	1
Mend'n, 3b.	3	1	0	0	0	W. M'phy, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Con'll, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1	Carey, p.	4	0	1	1	0
Pfau, c.	5	1	1	10	0	M'D'd, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
Draper, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	Goette, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Sir'ge, ss.	2	2	0	0	1	Dav'n, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
M'C'gh, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	Clark, 2b.	2	0	0	3	2
M'sky, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	Weiss, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Gross, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Mer'la, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
M'ney, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	M'N'ly, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Egan, lb.	4	1	2	12	1	M'M'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
H'blom, p.	2	0	0	0	2	T'ney, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Zickl, p.	2	2	1	0	2						
Total.	35	15	8	27	14	Total.	28	0	3	24	12

New York Univ....0 1 0 6 0 4 3 1 .–15
St. John's 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Errors—McDonald, (4.) Strawbridge, Davidson, Murphy, W.; Clarke, Merolla. Two-base hits—W. Murphy, Draper, Pfau. Stolen bases—McCullough, McDonald, Mogelesky, Pfau, Tettleman, Connell. First base on errors—New York University, 3. Left on bases—New York University, 7; St. John's, 2. Double plays—Clark and J. Murphy; McDonald and J. Murphy; McMahon and Clark and J. Murphy. Struck out—By Hagglom, 7; by Carey, 4; by Zickl, 1. Bases on balls—Off Carey, 9; off Zickl, 1; off Hagglom, 0 in 5 innings. Hit by pitchers—By Carey, Strawbridge, Draper. Hits—Off Hagglom, 2 in 5 innings; off Carey, 8 in 8 innings; off Zickl, 1 in 4 innings. Umpire—Mr. Swenson. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Tigers Send Harris to Scranton.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—Stanley Harris, recruit third baseman of the Detroit Americans, was released today to the Scranton, Penn., Club.

WASHINGTON CREW TO ROW ON HUDSON

Stanford Eight, Although Defeated in West, Invited to Poughkeepsie Regatta.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 12.—Prospects for the University of Washington rowing crew to race the crack Eastern crews appeared brighter today, following the action of the university Faculty in voting to permit the oarsmen to go East this Summer, if the Eastern crews cannot be induced to make the Western trip.

The University of Washington crew wrested the Pacific Coast intercollegiate rowing championship from Stanford University last Friday. The university Faculty favored a proposition advanced by crew supporters to bring the winner of the Harvard-Yale race and the winner of the Poughkeepsie regatta here this Summer for a race with Washington. If this cannot be arranged, the Faculty voted permission for the Washington oarsmen to make the trip east to participate in the Poughkeepsie regatta.

Officers of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association stated here yesterday that an invitation to compete in the Poughkeepsie regatta would be extended to the University of Washington crew if the Seattle University oarsmen desired to compete on the Hudson on June 17. An invitation has already been extended to the Stanford University eight, and the Palo Alto crew will be welcome, regardless of its defeat at the hands of Washington last week.

While none of the officers of the association would be quoted officially, they express doubt that the consent of either the Poughkeepsie or New London regatta winners could be secured for a trip to Seattle for a race with Washington. The impression appeared to prevail that a Western crew would have to win at Poughkeepsie before such a trip was in order.

Start Court Tennis Doubles Today.

Play for the national doubles championship at court tennis will start today at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Jay Gould, winner of the singles championship, is paired in the doubles with W. H. T. Hahn of Philadelphia. The draw is as follows:

First Round.—W. B. Dinsmore, New York, and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, vs. Jay Gould, Philadelphia, and W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia; C. S. Cutting New York, and L. Waterbury, New York, vs. Wilson Porter, Philadelphia, and D. L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; P. Stockton, Boston, and D. P. Rhodes, Philadelphia, vs. C. E. Sands, New York, and Payne Whitney. Second Round, First Round Bye.—G. R. Fearing, Boston, and Joshua Crane, Boston, to play the winner of the Stockton and Rhodes vs. Sands and Whitney match.

Woman Beats Cline at Billiards.

Miss Katherine Haywood of Philadelphia, one of the most expert amateur women billiardists in the country, played two exhibition matches at the Amateur Billiard Club last night and in each showed remarkable proficiency. In a straight rail competition she defeated Harry P. Cline by a score of 125 to 65 and later played against Robert C. Weld in a 14.2 balkline exhibition. Miss Hayward was exceptionally expert in making massé shots. Following the two exhibition matches she played a number of fancy shots.

Coffey to Box Geyer Tonight.

Jim Coffey, the big Roscommon heavyweight, whose titular aspirations were twice upset by the powerful right hand of Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh boxer, will make another bid for recognition in the heavyweight division this evening, when he will box Jack Geyer of Denver in the feature ten-round bout at the Stadium Athletic Club in West Thirty-fourth Street. Coffey has trained faithfully for this bout and is apparently in splendid condition. He has devoted considerable time to the perfection of a defense against right hand blows to the face, which in the past have been chiefly responsible for his defeats.

Call Lewis-Britton Bout Title Match

According to Dan Morgan and Jimmy Johnston, the bout between Kid Ted Lewis and Jack Britton in New Orleans on April 24 will decide the welterweight championship of the world. Johnston is so sure that his protégé, Lewis, will win the bout that he is arranging for a battle with Marty Cross after the New Orleans fight. Cross meets Jimmy Coffey tomorrow night at the Harlem Sporting Club in a ten-round bout, with Pal Moore and Mickey Dunn is another ten-rounder.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL WORK.

Twoscore Gridiron Players Get Spring Practice.

Spring football practice, for the first time in more than a decade, was held on South Field yesterday afternoon for the 1916 squad of Columbia University. The workout was very light and consisted of forward passing and general handling of the ball. About forty candidates reported in track suits, because of the announcement last week by Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf that there would be no scrimmage work this Spring. Other coaches in attendance yesterday were Ike Telfer, former Dartmouth end and assistant 'Varsity coach at Columbia last Fall; Tom Thorp, Columbia '05; H. L. Stimson and Pete Fisher, former Oberlin College players.

Practice will continue three times a week for the rest of the Spring semester. Howard Miller, the sensational drop kicker, was on the field yesterday and practiced a few attempts to boot the ball over an imaginary goal. Other veterans who attended the first outdoor practice were Littauer and Munroe, full backs. Captain-elect Jeff Healey was unable to be present.

PERKINS WINS WITH FOILS.

Freshman Captures Lawrence Medal at Columbia.

O. P. Perkins, a freshman, won the annual Lawrence Medal fencing tournament in Earl Hall, Columbia University, last night on the basis of victories in the series of elimination bouts. Perkins had a handicap of three touches in two of his bouts, entered one without a handicap, and allowed one touch in his bout with Sanborn.

In awarding the medal, Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence remarked that Perkins's success came as the result or preparedness, and he advised all members of the Columbia fencing squad to attend the Plattsburg encampments next Summer. The summaries:

Perkins (handicap 3) defeated Allison, 5—4; Arnaud defeated Sanborn, (handicap 4,) 5—4; Allison defeated Cannon, (handicap 3,) 5—4; Perkins defeated Arnaud, 5—1; Sanborn defeated Allison, 5—1; Perkins defeated Cannon, 5—2; Allison defeated Arnaud, (handicap 1,) 5—3; Sanborn (handicap 1) defeated Perkins, 5—2; Arnaud defeated Cannon, (handicap 2,) 5—3; Cannon defeated Sanborn, (handicap 1,) 5—3.

Over 500 Horse Show Entries.

Entries for the twenty-first annual New York Spring Horse Show, to be held at Durland's Riding Academy in Easter Week, closed yesterday with Secretary MacBain. While the list is not yet completed, the names of over 500 horses have been received.

Among the well-known horse owners who have sent in their nominations are A. W. Atkinson of Philadelphia, J. Cox Brady, Miss Virginia Hanan, Miss Dorothy Hubbs, Percy A. Rockefeller, Miss Helen Leeming, Robert E. Tod, Mrs. John Gerken, J. Campbell Thompson, George C. Sherman, and H. S. Crossman. Mr. Crossman has nominated the polo mounts with which he won in both classes at the last National Horse Show.

GYMNASTIC TITLE CAPTURED BY HOL

Norwegian T. and A. C. Athlete Wins Three Events in Metropolitan Meet.

Peter Hol of the Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club of Brooklyn won the all-around metropolitan gymnastic championship last night at the New York Turn Verein. Hol retained his metropolitan title on the parallel bars, and captured two additional events, the long horse and the horizontal bar contests. In the last two events the former champion, Franz Kanis of the Newark Turn Verein, was unable to compete through illness.

The Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club won the point trophy mainly through the victories of Hol. The New York A. C. made a good fight up to the tumbling contest, which was won by Joseph Dunn, national and metropolitan champion, but from this event on the Mercury Footers were never heard from.

Dunn, who had abstained from fancy diving competition lately in preparation for this event, was rather heavy footed in the tumbling contest, but he won by 3½ points from Arthur Nugent of the National Turn Verein, with Charles Hauser of the National Athletic Club third, some distance back.

The only other national champion competing, aside from Dunn, Lester McCloud, was defeated in the club swinging contest. Ray W. Dutcher of the New York A. C., the metropolitan title holder and a clubmate of McCloud, defeated the national title holder by three points.

Hol won his three events with ease, his closest competitor in any event being Frank J. Kriz of the Bohemian Gymnasium Association, who was 4¾ points behind him in the long-horse contest. B. Jorgensen, his clubmate, who was second in the horizontal-bar contest, was more than 10 points in the rear, and T. Hansen, another clubmate, was second in the parallel-bars event, 11 points behind the winner.

Frank Siebert of the Grace Athletic Club retained his rope-climbing championship easily, negotiating the 25-foot climb and descent in 7 1-5 seconds, over a second faster than his nearest competitor, Louis Weissman, of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.

Otto Paul of the National Turn Verein successfully defended his metropolitan championship on the flying rings without much difficulty. The main interest in this event centred in the chances of Kriz overtaking Hol for the individual all-around championship. Kriz had a handicap of 28 points to make up, but instead of gaining in this event he lost ground, as he only scored 57 1-10 points against 66 points for Hol. Hol's total point score for the night was 384.35. The summaries:

Rope Climb.—Won by Frank Siebert, Grace Club, 0:7 1-5; Louis Weisman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., second, 0:8 3-5; Louis Marchand, N. Y. Turn Verein, third, 0:9 3-5.

Long Horse.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 85¾ points; F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. A., 81 points, second; J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 75¾ points, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 86 1-10 points; T. Hanson, Norwegian T. and A. C., 76 9-10 points, second; F. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. A., 75 points, third.

Indian Club Swinging.—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 27 points; J. L. McCloud, New York A. C., 24 8-10 points, second; J. K. Savage, West Side Y. M. C. A., 21 8-10 points, third.

Tumbling.—Won by J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 80 6-10 points; A. W. Nugent, National Turn Verein, 77 1-10 points, second; C. Hauser, National A. C., 72 8-10 points, third.

Side Horse.—Won by J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 84 points; J. B. Richter, Bohemian A. A., 81½ points, second; C. F. Zenker, Jr., New York Turn Verein, 30 points, third.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 81½ points; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian T. and A. C., 70½ points, second; J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 68½ points, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Otto Paul, National Turn Verein, 84 6-10 points; J. A. Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 76 points, second; H. Bender, National Turn Verein, 74 points, third.

Individual All-around Championship.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 384.35 points; F. T. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. Association, 340.60 points, second; J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 321.65 points, third.

Team Trophy.—Won by Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 30 points; New York A. C., 14 points, second; West Side Y. M. C. A., 13 points, third.

DOG TEAMS RUNNING FAST.

Four Drivers in Alaska Race Two Hours Ahead of 1915 Time.

NOME, Alaska, April 12.—Two hours ahead of last year's time and running neck and neck, four of the five contestants with their racing dog teams in the All-Alaska Sweepstakes arrived in Haven today at 7:32 A. M., 147 miles from Nome.

Those who arrived at Haven were Robert Brown, Fred Ayer, Fred Delzene, each with fourteen dogs, and Leonard Seppala, with seventeen Siberian wolfhounds. Brown and Delzene are driving malamutes and Ayer a team of foxhounds. Paul Kjegstad, with his fourteen bird dogs, had not been reported at Haven. The course is from Nome to Candle and return, 412 miles.

E. Bass Gets Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 12. — The postponed medal play golf tournament for the Greenbrier Cup was played today over the Greenbrier course, with thirty contestants, and was won by E. Bass of New York, who brought in a card of 95—22—73. Another low score was made by Edward Douglas, Minneapolis Country Club, of 89—12—77.

A large gallery followed W. Arthur Stickney, a scratch man of the St. Louis Country Club, and Warren K. Woods of Chicago, the mid-Western champion in 1914, this afternoon in their match with C. L. Mothersele, the Greenbrier professional, and his assistant, J. L. Sykes. The match was won by Stickney and Woods, with a score of 3 and 2. In a match this morning between W. A. Stickney and W. K. Wood playing against G. B. Clark and C. L. Mothersele, the former won, 4 and 3.

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GOLF FAVORITES WIN ON PINEHURST LINKS

Many Easy Matches in First Round of Mid-April Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 12.—The play in the first round of the mid-April golf tournament was fast on account of the perfect conditions. In the first division the favorite, E. C. Beall, who won the qualifying round yesterday, won as he pleased, being up all the way from the start. His medal was 79.

J. T. Hunter also had a 79 medal and won 7 and 5. G. M. McConnell, a low-handicap player from Edgewater, scored well and won, 7 and 6. The other matches were all won by large margins. The scores:

First Sixteen, First Round—J. T. Hunter, North Adams, beat C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, 7 and 5; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat F. M. Hunter, Stanton Heights, 4 and 3; E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn, beat R. H. Hunt, Worcester, 4 and 2; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland, 3 and 2; Dr. M. W. Marra, Woodland, beat Lindsay Russell, Tuxedo, 5 and 4; G. M. McConnell, Edgewater, beat C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 7 and 6; F. A. Proal, Deal, beat T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 4 and 3; C. A. Hartwell, Brookline, beat F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen—Jack Tunis, Bellevue, beat S. H. Davidge, Binghamton, 1 up; W. Catchings, Fox Hills, beat E. D. McCabe, Brooklyn, 1 up; Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 7 and 6; W. N. Hackett, Merion Cricket, beat C. E. Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 3 and 2; W. M. Nevins, Springfield, beat J. D. Armstrong, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; Kenneth McCabe, Brooklyn, won from S. D. Wyatt, Green Lake, by default; B. E. Smith, Saginaw, beat J. D. Hunter, North Adams, 4 and 3; G. J. Webster, Marquette, beat C. A. Nesmith, Flushing, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen—J. A. Gibson, Rosedale, beat R. C. Blancke, Montclair, 3 and 2; W. H. Smock, Deal, beat R. E. Durham, Indian Hill, 1 up; H. W. Ormsbee, South Shore, beat R. B. Newcomb, Mayfield, 8 and 6; Dr. E. W. Bush, Southern Pines, beat W. G. Bibb, Sleepy Hollow, 3 and 4; Robert Foote, New Haven, beat J. Keisemann, Oakmont, 2 up; A. D. Mallory, Orlando, beat J. D. C. Rumsey, Brooklyn, 1 up; E. B. Corcoran, North Hatley, won from S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, by default; L. W. Champion, Brantford, beat H. D. Westfall, Steubenville, Ohio, 3 and 2.

LEHIGH WINS AT LACROSSE.

Cornell Twelve Defeated by Score of 5 Goals to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 12.—Cornell's lacrosse team went down to defeat today at the hands of Lehigh, by the score of 5 to 4.

Lehigh was the first to score, Snyder doing the trick in ten seconds on a triple pass, Johnson to Barclay to Snyder. Cornell evened up the score a minute later, however, when Gargullo scraped the ball into the net. The same player repeated a little later, and Palmer added another. This lead stayed with Cornell until within five minutes of the end of the first half, when Wait got loose and shot from a sharp angle, and Barclay, on a pass from Zollinger, made the score 3 apiece just before half time.

Cornell played desparately in the second half, but Lehigh was not to be denied, Johnson and Snyder both making pretty goals. Graham scored Cornell's last point, when an easy one rolled past Tate.

Wrestlers Ready for Title Meet.

Champions in every class except the heavyweight will defend their titles in the Metropolitan Association's championship wrestling meet, to be held tonight and Saturday night at the Greek-American A. C. The entry for this tournament is the heaviest ever received. If all those nominated compete ninety-one grapplers will be seen in action.

The champions entered are Carl Benson, Swedish-American A. C., 108 pounds; W. Strobach, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., 115 pounds; Carl Liljehult, Bronx Church House, 125 pounds; Carl Carlson, New York A. C., 135 pounds; Louis Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., 145 pounds; I. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., 158 pounds; Olaf Huseby, Norwegian-American A. C., 175-pound class.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag Further—Submarine Situation an Increasing Factor—Steel Trade.

Whatever other interpretation one might put upon yesterday's dispatches from Berlin and from Washington dealing with the submarine situation, they seemed to bring quite near the time when this Government will be in a position to take its stand on the basis of all the essential facts in the cases which have been under investigation. It was not until the end of the day that the wireless from Berlin was published reporting that the German answer to our inquiry would say that all four of the freight steamers about which we asked were sunk by German submarines, but legally, and that while a German submarine torpedoed a steamship in the neighborhood in which the Sussex was damaged, the ship was not the Sussex. That greatly attenuated the denial regarding the Sussex which earlier dispatches had suggested as the probable German answer to our inquiry. The report from Washington that a new note to Berlin reviewing the entire submarine situation was being drafted was another of the day's reminders that events were hastening to a definite step by this Government in relation to Germany's submarine warfare.

Whatever views were held by traders regarding the nature of that step, it was natural that the market should proceed cautiously. That it did so was shown by the record of the day's net changes. Losses, though not large ones, occurred in nearly all the active stocks. There was a moderate increase in activity but all of this could be accounted for by the increased trading in United States Steel. This stock yielded further than it had on recent days under selling, which suggested that traders were purposely putting pressure on that stock with the object of accelerating the selling movement which had been pressing upon prices. In the stock market circles there seems to be a small body of traders convinced that at last the United States will take drastic action regarding Germany's submarine warfare and another small group which is convinced that no action at all will be taken. Between these extremes are a much larger body who are frankly uncertain of the outlook and of the market effect of the several possible hypotheses regarding the course which our relations with Germany will take. This is an attitude which counsels against entering upon market commitments and in favor of lessening commitments already entered into. The logical result is the dull and receding market which we have had for the last couple of days.

The steel trade, to judge by the weekly reviews of that industry, has entered upon a less feverish state but with orders piled up so far ahead that great activity among steel producers seems assured for a long time to come. There was fear a while back of a sort of trade hysteria which would enter into commitments a long way ahead without regard to cost, but the adoption of a saner attitude, if such hysteria can be said to have existed, is very far from being an adverse development. At some stage of a rapid upbidding of commodities for future delivery the point of prudence is overstepped and when that happens trouble is being laid up for the future. Whatever tends to maintain the balance between future orders and actual future requirements fortifies the business situation against the unsettlement and losses which follow in the wake of over-discounting of future needs. This thought has a stock market application as well. No harm can come from the holding back of the market in the face of favorable commercial and financial conditions, while a good deal of harm might flow from speculation which ignored the need of caution at a time of world upheaval.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	5¾	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	3	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

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4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8693 London	4.76¼	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	6.05	6.04¼
19.20 Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19¾	5.19
19.225 Greece	19.34	19.38
92.28 Berlin	72.56½	72.62½
20.20 Austria	12.46	12.50
26.70 Scandinavia	29.80	29.90
40.19 Holland	42.68¾	42.81¼
5.1826 Italy	6.53	6.52⅜
51.45 Russia		30.75
China—		
Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
Shanghai	69.50	69.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.00	50.12½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	52.75	42.39
32.40 Rio	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial.—60 Days.	Commercial.—90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $465,343,249; balance, $38,065,275; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $499,946.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 90c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d, up 1-16d; New York, 62¾c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 48½@50½c.

To Buy Empire Gas & Fuel Bonds.

An underwriting syndicate is being formed by Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and White, Weld & Co. to buy $12,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust sinking 6 per cent. bonds of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company. The bankers have taken an option also on $2,000,000 additional bonds. The issue will fall due in ten years, but the sinking fund provision, according to an announcement yesterday will retire the bonds before the due date. The company controls the natural gas and oil properties of the Cities Service Company and the latter guarantees the bonds. A public offering of the issue is expected in a few days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	324,318
Same day last year	1,038,564
Year to date	47,497,047
Same period last year	25,598,687
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.91 — .59
Same day last year	89.37 + .58

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	70.03 Apr. 14	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	20⅜	4,500	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
9⅜	9½	600	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	29	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
76½	77	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	— ½
66⅛	67⅝	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	66	68	66	66	— 1⅝
71⅛	72	700	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	71⅞	72	— ⅛
60½	60¾	2,100	Am. Can	60⅜	60⅝	60	60¼	— ⅝
111¾	112	200	Am. Can pf	112	112½	112	112½	+ ½
67¼	67¾	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	67¼	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅝
116	117	10	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	..
127	130	100	Am. Express	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
9⅜	10¼	1,800	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅛
52½	53¼	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	53⅛	51⅞	52½	+ ⅝
27	27⅜	500	Am. Ice Securities	27⅜	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	900	Am. Linseed	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
45⅝	46¼	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	45½	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ¼
76¼	76⅝	4,800	Am. Locomotive	77	77	76½	76¾	— 1
35	35¼	300	Am. Malt pf	35	35	35	35	..
101⅛	101¼	2,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	— ⅝
94	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94½	94½	94¼	94½	— ⅛
110	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
115⅝	116	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	..
128	128⅜	525	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅛	128½	128⅛	128½	+ ⅝
193½	194	800	Am. Tobacco	195⅜	196	194	194	—3
..	..	10	Do., certificates	197	197	197	197	..
49¼	49⅜	1,200	Am. Woolen	49⅞	49⅞	48⅞	49¼	— ⅛
98⅜	98⅝	200	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
17	17¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	17	17	17	17	— ¼
94⅝	95	8,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	95¼	95⅜	94	94⅞	— ⅛
86¼	86¾	7,050	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅜	— ⅛
67	67½	200	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	— ½
103	103⅞	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103	103¼	103	103¼	..
104⅝	104⅞	8,900	Baldwin Loco	105¼	105½	104½	104⅝	— ⅛
86½	86¾	500	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	— ¼
76	76½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
470	479½	100	Bethlehem Steel	465	465	465	465	—14½
94¼	94½	6,800	Butte & Superior	95½	95½	92¼	94½	—1½
22	22⅞	2,200	California Petrol	23	23	21⅜	22	..
50	50½	800	California Pet. pf	51½	51½	50	50	—2½
167¼	168	600	Canadian Pacific	167½	167½	167	167¼	+ ⅛
51	53½	900	Central Leather Co	53⅞	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
93¾	94	700	Chandler Motor	95¼	95¼	93⅜	93⅜	—1⅝
61⅝	62	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	..
93⅞	94¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94	94	94	94	..
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	—1
..	..	8,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18¼	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	—1
131½	150	100	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	—4¼
22⅜	23	900	Chile Copper	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	..
51⅝	55¼	1,400	Chino Copper	55	55	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅝
71	72½	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	72½	71	72½	..
44	44¼	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44¼	44	44¼	..
26½	27	100	Col. & Southern	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
134	134½	200	Consolidated Gas	134½	134½	134½	134½	+ ⅛
19⅜	19½	4,700	Corn Products Ref	19⅜	19⅝	19	19⅜	— ⅛
92	93	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92⅝	93	92	92½	— ⅛
92	92¼	18,800	Crucible Steel	93	93⅛	91¼	92⅛	— ⅝
221	228	600	Cuban-Am. Sug.	224	225	222	222	+1
103	107	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
94	94½	200	Deere & Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	..
132	133	165	Det.Edison odd lots	133	133	132	133	..
107⅛	108	100	Diamond Match	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	—1⅝
47⅜	47½	2,400	Distillers' Secur	47½	47½	47	47⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	25¼	200	Dome Mines	25¼	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
61	62¼	1,900	Erie	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ⅝
36	36¼	300	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
40¼	43	200	Federal M. & S. pf	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅝
340	340	50	General Chemical	335	335	335	335	..
116	116	100	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	—1
166½	167½	100	General Electric	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ½
116	116½	200	General Motors pf	116	116	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
78¼	78⅞	11,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78⅝	79⅜	77⅞	78⅛	..
116¼	116½	100	Goodrich pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
88½	89	100	Granby Consol	89	89	89	89	— ⅝
120	120	100	Great Northern pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅝	119⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	4¾	1,600	G. N. certs.ore prop	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
48¼	49½	300	Greene-Cananea	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	..
21¾	21⅞	200	Guggenheim Explor	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
102	102½	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
46¼	46½	1,300	Inspiration Copper	46½	46½	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
17	17⅜	500	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
74	74½	50	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	..
19	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
58	59½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	..
111	112⅛	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1
71	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	73	73	73	73	+ ¼
20⅜	21	10,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	20½	21¼	19⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
73⅜	74	10,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	73⅞	74	72⅜	74	..
48⅜	48⅝	5,100	Int. Nickel	49⅛	49¼	48¼	48⅜	— ⅞
47	47½	300	Int. Paper pf	47	47½	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
87½	89	400	Jewel Tea	88½	89	87½	87½	—2½
110	111	80	Jewel Tea, pf	110	110	110	110	..
64	70	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	64	64	64	64	—2
25½	26	300	Kansas City South	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
75½	75⅞	13,500	Kelly Spring Tire	74	76¼	74	75½	+1⅝
57	57⅛	15,000	Kennecott Copper	57⅛	57¼	56½	57	..
75⅝	76¼	900	Lackawanna Steel	77½	78	75⅝	75⅝	— ¾
105	106	100	Laclede Gas	105¼	105½	105½	105½	— ¼
53⅛	53⅞	15,450	Lee Rubber & Tire	53	53⅞	52¼	53⅞	+1⅝
77	77⅜	300	Lehigh Valley	77	77½	77	77½	— ¼
240	245	200	Liggett & Myers	245	245	245	245	—1
125¼	125½	100	Louis. & Nash	125½	125½	125¼	125¼	+ ⅜
68	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	..
72¾	73¼	3,600	Maxwell Motors	72	73⅜	71½	73	..
85¼	86⅛	300	Maxwell M. 1st pf	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86¼	..
56¼	57¼	1,500	Maxwell M. 2d pf	55½	57½	55½	57	+ ¾
109	109¼	8,200	Mexican Petroleum	109¼	109¾	108½	109¼	— ¼
38¼	38¾	2,250	Miami Copper	38¾	38⅞	38	38¼	— ¼
18	18⅜	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	18	18⅛	18	18½	+1½
3⅝	3⅞	200	Mo., Kans. & T. pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
4⅜	4⅝	300	Mo. Pacific	4⅜	4	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
122½	123⅜	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	123	122	123	..
78	78½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78¼	78½	78¼	78½	—12½
24	24½	300	Nat. E. & S	24	24	24	24	..
66¾	67¼	200	Nat. Lead	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅞
114	115¼	100	Nat. Lead pf	114⅜	114⅝	114⅜	114¼	— ⅞
17⅜	17⅝	900	Nev. Con. Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
141	141½	200	N. Y. Air Brake	142	142	141½	141½	—1
102⅜	103	1,400	N. Y. Central	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜	— ⅛
61¼	61¾	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	61⅝	60⅜	61⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	28¼	100	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
20	25	200	Norfolk Southern	20¼	20½	20	20	— ⅛
121¼	122	100	Norfolk & Western	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	— ⅛
111⅜	112⅛	300	Northern Pacific	111⅛	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	— ⅛
8	8¾	100	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
55	65	100	Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	..
33½	38	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½
56⅞	57	1,200	Penn. Railroad	57	57	56⅞	57	..
103¼	103½	100	People's Gas, Chi	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
43⅜	43¾	100	Philadelphia Co	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
26½	27	200	Pittsburgh Coal	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
102¼	103	200	Pitts. Coal pf	103	103	103	103	..
51	52	200	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
160	162	200	Pullman Co	162	162	162	162	— ½
..	..	600	Quicksilver	3½	3½	3	3	..
..	..	300	Railway S. S	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
..	..	300	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
2,850			Reading	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅜
500			Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	..
500			Republic I. & S	50½	50¾	50½	50½	— ⅜
300			Republic I. & S. pf	108⅞	108⅞	108½	108½	— ⅜
2,400			Rock Island Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3,000			Rock Island Co. pf	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
2,200			St. L. & San Fran	2	2	2	1¾	— ⅛
1,300			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	3½	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
2,050			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2¾	3	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	St. Louis S. pf	41	41	41	41	—1
..	..	200	Seaboard A. L.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
..	..	400	Seaboard A. L. pf	35	35½	35	35⅜	..
..	..	300	Shattuck Arizona	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	200	S.-S. S. & I. Co	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
..	..	1,500	Southern Pacific	97⅞	98	97¼	97⅝	— ⅜
..	..	100	South P. R. Sugar	207	212	207	207	—2
..	..	100	South P. R. S. pf	116	116	116	116	+4
..	..	25	do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	..
..	..	200	Southern Pac. pf	101	101	100¾	101	— ⅛
..	..	200	Southern Ry. pf	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
..	..	400	Standard Milling	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
2,100			Studebaker Co	141	141	139⅞	140¾	—1
100			Studebaker Co. pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾	+ ¼
50			do., odd lot	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..
700			Tenn. Copper	52	52½	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
800			Texas Co	195	195¼	193½	194	—3
400			Third Avenue	62	62	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
200			Twin City Rapid T	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
3,700			Woolw. (F. W.) Co	125½	127	125	125½	+ ⅛

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Money in Increased Demand and Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, April 12—The stock market was generally quiet but cheerful today. A few specialties, Kaffirs, shipping and rubber shares and tax free investment stocks received attention, but otherwise there was little doing. Argentine rails were weak on traffic reports. American securities were quietly steady with most of the transactions in Canadian Pacific and United States Steel.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were steady. The sales of Treasury bills during the first eight days of April amounted to $160,000,000, but the payment of maturing bills absorbed $80,000,000.

French and Russian exchange rates continue unfavorable.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Buying Interned Securities.

Investment houses which have no prejudice against the Germans have been calling the attention of their clients to profits to be made through the purchase of American stocks and bonds now owned in Germany, Holland, or Switzerland, and likely to stay there until the war ends, owing to the refusal of the British to allow such securities to come to this country. For this reason there is a differential against American shares held on the Continent that amounts to a considerable obstacle to their sale. High grade railroad bonds can be purchased in Berlin at prices five and six points below the New York quotations. Canadian Pacific stock, which will get no dividends while the war is on, although the accumulated payments will undoubtedly be made some time, is selling at an 18 per cent. discount. On Pennsylvania stock the discount is about 8½ per cent. The Japanese Government 4½ per cent. loan, second series German stamped, can be bought in Holland for about 73, or 8 points under the New York price. Buyers of these securities pay for them in New York, thus placing funds at Germany's call, but forego deliveries until the end of the war. It is said that there has been quite a little buying of this nature by investors with surplus funds on which they are willing to go without interest indefinitely.

***

An Interesting Suggestion.

A banker who hoped that the plan for destroying American securities now locked up by the blockade, under the supervision of authorities who would make affidavits that the certificates had been properly consumed by the flames, might succeed, offered at the same time what he regarded as a more simple expedient for affecting the transfer of German held American securities to this country. He proposed that responsible German banks accept certificates to be held in trust in the names of buyers in this country, to whom the New York correspondent of the trustee would issue negotiable receipts for the securities purchased. These receipts would be "and interest" to be surrendered for the actual securities after the war.

***

No Railway Equipment Merger.

The executive head of a group of prosperous concerns manufacturing railway equipment was approached recently with a proposal to merge all his concerns under one head. By means of a merger, it was suggested, it would be possible to concentrate in one sales agency and greatly reduce overhead expenses. But the equipment manufacturer declined. It would be impracticable, he insisted, to run a locomotive concern, a freight car concern, a brake factory, a spring factory and various other equipment concerns under one sales agency. Each of these departments, he said, must develop its own expert salesman and each salesman must have only one thing to sell. "We are now operating our various concerns from a central executive office," said the equipment manufacturer, "but we do not propose to extend this idea to sales. A man who sells new locomotives cannot sell freight cars. He can sell only one thing and do it well. The man with too many things in his kit will lose in the competition. He is dealing exclusively with technical men and he must know all about his subject. We use only young men, all live wires, and we do not expect them to know more than one line of goods thoroughly."

There is an engraved motto in this man's office which reads: "The man who can sell things is entitled to a degree."

***

New Haven Financing.

The bankers for the New Haven, it is understood, have designated three different plans for meeting the New Haven's $27,000,000 notes due May 1. Any one of the plans will be agreeable to the bankers and the New Haven Directors are to decide on one of them early next week. The recent weakness in New Haven stock is attributed to poor net earning statements of February and March, but these statements will have no effect on the new financing. The heavy storms necessitated expenses which reduced the net income, but that condition is regarded as only temporary. The financing, it is believed, will call for a new issue of notes to the amount of about $25,000,000. The remainder of the old issue will be paid off in cash out of the company's treasury.

***

Minimum for Francs in 1915.

There seems to be more uncertainty among bankers about the actual low point reached by franc exchange last August than about sterling. Usually $4.50 to the pound is considered the lowest level for demand sterling, although English financial periodicals have continued since the recovery began to refer to the minimum quotation as $4.55 in New York. Reference to last year's lowest franc check rate is heard frequently in banks just now, and the figure ranges from 6 francs 3 centimes to the dollar to 6 francs 12 centimes. Inquiries in banking houses which were active in Paris exchange last August brought the statement yesterday that the minimum never approached 6.12. The daily record of one important house shows that on August 31 franc checks sold at 6.03 and no lower quotation than this, for actual business, could be found.

***

Investment Buying Good.

The easing of the stock market did not extend to investment buying, according to bond men. The over-counter bond business has been unusually good and there is no sign of weakening. Bondmen pointed to the demand for the 15-year Canadian bonds, now selling at a four-point premium. The presence of this demand, they said, was evidence of the fact that the supply of good bonds was less than the demand.

***

Rock Island Off the Exchange.

Stock of the old Rock Island Company was stricken from the trading list yesterday by the Stock Exchange Governors following court action which wound up the company's affairs. The passing of this issue removed one of the erstwhile mediums of speculation that made history. It would be no more than fair to say that the Exchange was not sorry to see it go, for grievous memories of much disastrous speculation have been attached to Rock Island. Once selling around $90 a share, its downward course was accompanied by episodes which did not help the Exchange in popular esteem, although the Exchange's connection with the stock lay merely in the supplying of a market place.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 12.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 86 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 10 centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales April 12	$3,402,000
Same day last year	3,911,500
Year to date	315

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$5,000 Ward Baking 6%
25 Am. Chicle Com.
100 Am. Chicle Pfd.
25 Childs (Restaurant) Com.
$5,000 Int'l Salt Co. 5%
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RESERVE STRENGTH OF NATIONAL BANKS

Totals $2,287,000,000, Over $100,000,000 More Than Ever Shown Before in History.

AIDED BY RESERVE BOARD

Controller Williams Points Out How Institutions Have Benefited by the System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The high point of the strength of the national bank system of the United States was indicated by yesterday's returns from the bank call of March 7, in which it appears that the aggregate reserve held by all national banks is $2,287,000,000, which is $993,000,000 in excess of the amount required by law. This total also is $100,000,000 greater than ever shown in any previous statement. The surplus, in the opinion of the Controller of the Currency, means an additional loaning power of over $3,000,000,000.

A comparison with the reserve of the national banks on Oct. 31, 1914, which was the last date of a bank call prior to the installation of the Federal reserve system, shows that on that day the reserve held by national banks was $1,559,000,000, making the surplus reserve at that time $126,000,000, but now, after the new system has been in operation eighteen months, the surplus reserve has increased to nearly $1,000,000,000.

A statement by Controller of the Currency Williams says:

"The total reserve held by all national banks on March 7, 1916, was $2,287,000,000, making a surplus of $993,000,000 over and above the amount legally required. This exceeds by more than $100,000,000 the greatest surplus reserve ever shown in any previous statement.

"Of the above reserve the national banks in the central reserve cities held $631,000,000, or 22.88 per cent. of their deposits, the reserve they are required to hold being 18 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent. of time deposits; the national banks in the fifty-two reserve cities held a legal reserve of $693,000,000, or 27.84 per cent. of deposits, against a requirement of 15 per cent. on demand and 5 per cent. on time deposits, while the country banks, which under the provisions of the Federal Reserve act need hold only 12 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent. of time deposits, held on March 7, 1916, a reserve of 27.24 per cent. of all deposits, or $962,000,000.

"The reserve held by national banks Oct. 31, 1914, the time of the last statement prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system, amounted to $1,559,000,000, against a required reserve of $1,433,000,000, making the surplus reserve at that time $126,000,000. It is thus seen that the surplus reserve of the national banks of the country has increased during the operation of the Federal Reserve system from $126,000,000 on Oct. 31, 1914, to nearly $1,000,000,000 at the present time.

"It is conservatively estimated that the surplus reserve now held by the national banks would be sufficient to give a further loaning power of $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000, should the growth and development of commerce, agriculture or industry call for so huge an enlargement of credit.

"Notwithstanding this, Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, and the loans made to other foreign powers, amounting to several hundred millions dollars additional, in which our banks have to a greater or less extent participated, directly or indirectly, there are no indications of unsound inflation or excessive loans, and the national banks of the country have never been in a stronger position than they are at this time.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of this bank statement is the fact that this increase which has taken place in deposits in the last twelve months amounts to more than the sum total of all deposits in all the national banks of the country as late as the year 1896. The deposits of national banks of the United States have, as these figures show, increased since Feb. 28, 1896, over 500 per cent., against an increase in the number of banks of 100 per cent.

"As indicative of the prosperity of our national banks, attention is called to figures which show that during this same twenty-year period the capital of the national banks increased $413,000,000, or 63 per cent., while their surplus and undivided profits for the same period was $697,000,000, or 210 per cent., after distributing over $1,650,000,000 in cash dividends to shareholders."

Good Year for Union Tank Line.

The Union Tank Line Company, a former Standard Oil subsidiary, reports net earnings in 1915 of $1,067,958, against $687,200 the year before. After dividends were paid, a surplus remained of $467,954, compared with $87,194 in 1914. The company's assets at the end of the year amounted to $12,967,702.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	350	340	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	315	310	315	310
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	155	162	155	165
Galena Signal Oil pf	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	175	177
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11½	12	12½
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	225	227	226	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Pierce 6s, 1924	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	217	220	220	222
Solar Refining	300	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	202	205	202	205
South. Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Stand. Oil of Cal.	250	252	250	252
Stand. Oil of Ind.	540	545	542	545
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	460	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	363	370	363	370
Stand. Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Stand. Oil of N. J.	514	516	514	516
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	210	212	210	212
Stand. Oil of Ohio	580	590	580	585
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	140
Union Tank	85	87	86	88
Vacuum Oil	243	246	243	246
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.10
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.05
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.05
L. & N.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Sys.	F'gnt. 1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.65	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1916-'22	5	4.65	4.38
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	130	120	130
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	158	160	155	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	475	480	475	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Renewed nervousness regarding the international situation, influenced by reports that the submarine dispute with Germany was once more in a critical stage, had its effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices softened in the early dealings. Later on the market quieted and developed more steadiness, but net changes at the end of the day generally reflected fractional losses.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Alaska Gold	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
20	Allis-Chal. pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
50	Am. B. Sugar	72¼	72¼	71⅞	71⅞
510	Am. Can	60½	60½	60	60
210	Am. C. & Fdy	67¾	67¾	67½	67¼
10	A. H. & L. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
40	Am. Linseed	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
780	Am. Locomo	76⅞	77	76¼	76¼
790	Am. Smelting	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼
820	A. Z., L. & S.	95	95¼	94¼	94½
840	Ana. Copper	86⅝	86⅝	86¼	86¼
620	Baldwin Loco.	105¼	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
170	Butte & Sup.	95	95	93½	94½
80	Cal. Petrol.	23	23	21½	22
60	Cal. Pet. pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
30	Cent. Leather	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼
115	Chino Copper	55	55	54⅝	54⅝
40	Col. F. & I	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
110	Corn Products	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
4,930	Crucible Steel	92¾	92¾	91⅝	92
170	Dist. Secur.	47⅜	47⅜	47	47⅛
20	Dome Mines	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛
70	Erie	36½	36⅝	36	36⅛
10	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
590	Goodrich Co.	78⅞	79¼	78⅝	78⅝
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	43	43	43	43
360	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	20¼	21	20	20⅞
690	Int. M. M. pf.	73⅝	74½	72⅞	73½
240	Kenn. Copper	57⅜	57½	56½	57⅛
30	Kelly Sp. Tire pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
100	Lee Rubber	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	53½
20	Lehigh Valley	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜
370	Max. Motor	71⅜	73½	71⅜	73¼
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
1,200	Mexican Pet.	109⅜	109⅝	108½	109½
150	Miami Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼
20	Nevada Con.	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
810	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61	61½	60⅜	61¼
100	Pennsylvania	57	57	56⅞	56⅞
50	Ry. Steel Spr.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
310	Reading	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84½
10	Rep. Iron & St.	50½	50½	50½	50½
50	Shattuck Cop.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
20	South. Pacific	97½	97¾	97½	97½
100	Southern Ry.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
240	Studebaker	140⅝	141¼	140	141
110	Tenn. Copper	52⅜	52⅜	51⅞	52
80	Union Pacific	132¼	132¼	132½	132¼
60	United Fruit	147¼	147¾	147	147⅜
30	U. S. C. I. P.	21	21	21	21
895	U. S. Ind. Alc.	160½	160½	158⅝	159¼
820	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	54⅜	53¼	54¼
10	U. S. Sm. & R.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
4,890	U. S. Steel	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84½
180	Utah Copper	82¾	83	82	82⅝
380	West. E. & M.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝

22,068

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.14½	.14½	.14¼	.14½
1,500	Cash Boy	.07⅝	.08	.07½	.08
500	Dr. Jackpot	.11	.11	.11	.11
200	Goldfield C.	.81	.81	.81	.81
500	Iron Blos.	2.30	2.30	2.25	2.25
300	Jumbo Ext.	.78	.78	.78	.78
500	McNamara	.09½	.09½	.09¼	.09½
300	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
8,100	Rescue-Eul.	.35¼	.39	.35½	.39
500	Sand.-Kend.	.05½	.05½	.05¼	.05½
350	Tone. Ext.	6.00	6.00	5.87½	5.87½

8,250

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,003,837	$159,842,556
Ord. int. rev. rec'ts	10,801,321	290,458,027
Income tax	753,006	21,331,463
Miscellaneous	1,734,810	35,461,203
Total receipts	$20,292,977	$513,094,151
Exc. of ord. disbursements over ord. rec'ts	6,543,160	56,084,515
Exc. of total rec'ts over total disbursements	553,145	.....
Exc. of total disburse-m'ts over total rec'ts	.....	32,664,553
Expenditures	26,746,137	569,178,668

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Adventure	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
505	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
250	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
15	Allouez	69	69	69	69
4,040	Am. Zinc	95¼	95⅝	93⅜	95
100	Am. Zinc pf	75	75	75	75
65	Anaconda	86½	86½	86¼	86¼
385	Ariz. Com	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝
480	Butte & Bal.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1,405	Butte & Sup.	94½	95	93¾	94½
1,435	Calu. & Ariz.	74¼	75⅛	74	74⅜
32	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555	555
450	Centennial	17	17	17	17
630	Cop. Range	65	65¼	64¼	65
400	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
120	East Butte	13	13	12⅞	13
3,004	Franklin	9½	10⅝	9½	10⅝
275	Granby	80	80½	80	80
3	Hancock	15	15	15	15
100	Helvetia	40	40	40	40
720	Island Creek	52⅜	53	51⅜	51⅜
55	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
100	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
530	Keweenaw	6	6	6	6
200	Lake	17	17	17	17
150	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Mason Valley	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Mass. Con.	13½	13½	13½	13½
605	Miami	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38½
65	Michigan	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
160	Mohawk	99	99	98¼	98¾
75	Nevada C.	17½	17½	17½	17½
710	New Arcad.	8	8½	8	8½
50	New Idria	15½	15½	15½	15½
20	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
249	North Butte	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
475	North Lake	1⅜	1½	1¼	1½
110	Old Colony	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
820	Old Dominion	71	71⅛	70⅝	71
35	Osceola	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜
110	Pond Cr.	15½	15½	15	15
210	Quincy	94	95	94	95
10	Ray	24	24	24	24
200	Santa Fe	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
125	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
110	South Lake	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	South Utah	40	40	40	40
110	St. Mary's L.	71½	71½	71	71
115	Superior Cop.	17	17	16¾	16¾
45	Trinity	9	9	8¾	9
1,200	Tuolumne	32	32	30	30
7,857	U.S. Smelt.	77	77½	76½	76½
1,310	U.S. Sml. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52⅝
1,425	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
130	Utah Con.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
75	Utah Cop.	82¾	83	82½	83
240	Utah Metals	10	10¼	10	10
850	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4	4
810	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Wolverine	58½	58½	58½	58½

RAILROADS.

7	Boston El.	78	78	77½	77½
85	Boston & Me.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
12	Fitchburg pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
20	Maine Cent.	100	100	100	100
121	New Haven	61	62	60¾	62
5	West End	62	62	62	62

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Ch.	67	67	67	67
27	A. Ag. C. pf.	96¾	97	96¾	97
355	Am. Pn. Ser.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
45	A. P. Ser. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Am. Sugar	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
13	Am. Sug. pf.	116	116	116	116
504	Am. T. & T.	128¾	128¾	128¼	128⅜
960	A. G. & W. I.	33⅝	34¼	33½	34⅛
1,750	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	49¼	50	49½	49⅝
255	Cuban Cement	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9½
10	Edison	240	240	240	240
5	Gen. Electric	167	167	167	167
55	Mass. Gas.	84	85	84	84
51	Mass. Gas pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	88¼
10	Mass. El. pf.	35	35	35	35
5	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
43	N. E. Tel.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼
2	Pullman	161½	161½	161½	161½
5	Reece Button.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
45	Swift	130¼	130¼	130	130¼
10	Torrington	48	48	48	48
434	United Fruit.	148⅝	148⅞	147	147¼
1,200	United Shoe	57½	57½	57	57
47	Un. Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29	29
75	U. S. Steel	84½	84½	84	84
1	U.S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
13,995	Ventura Oil	10¼	10⅞	9½	10⅜
16	West. Union	90	90	90	90

BONDS.

$12,000	A. T. & T. 4s	92¼	92¼	92	92
10,000	A.,G. & W. I. 5s	.....	79½	79	79
2,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	82	82	82	82
9,000	Mass. G. 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Miss. Riv. P. 5s	.....	77½	77½	77½
11,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½
20,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114	114¼
10,000	Swift 5s	100	100½	99⅝	99⅞
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1¼	Jerome V.	2	2½
B. St. Gas.	.16	.17	La Rose	.58	.62
Bingham	12½	13	Majestic	.80	.82
Bohemia	2¾	3⅜	McK.-D.	.43	.48
Regole	.90	1½	Mex. Mets.	.42	.44
B. & N. Y.	3	3½	M. of Am.	2⅝	3
Butte & L.	.80	.91	N. Baltic	3	3¼
Boston Ely	.52	.54	N. Cornelia	16	16⅝
Bost. & M.	.72	.73	Nev. Doug.	.98	1⅛
Calaveras	2⅜	4½	NO. D. rets.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅜	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.22	.25
Cortez	.70	.80	Oneco	1	1½
Con. Cop.	2½	2⅝	Onondaga	2¼	2⅜
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	1⅝	Pilot B.	10¼	.2
Crown Res.	.55	.60	S'west M.	1½	.2
Cal. Corbin	.05	.06	Stew't M.	.30	.35
Davis-D.	1⅝	1⅞	Truro	2	2½
E. & B.	2⅜	2⅝	Tono. rets.	.75	.80
First Nat.	6¼	6⅝	Tono. Min.	6	6¼
G'field Con.	.70	.80	U. V. Ext.	2⅜	2⅝
Houghton	.2½	3	Un. F. Sh.	1⅜	$1
Iron Bloss.	2⅛	2⅜	Yukon G.	2	2¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Baltimore Tube	116	116	116	116
630	Balt. Tube pf.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
3,655	Cosden Ref.	20	21	19¾	20⅜
1,525	Cosden O. & G.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7
960	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼
170	Davison Chem.	62½	63½	60¾	60¾
5	First Nat. Bank	135	135	135	135
13	Int. Cotton M.	19	19	19	19
43	Maryland Cas.	81½	81½	81	81½
21	M. V. C. M. pf.	51	51	51	51
200	Oklahoma Ref.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
205	Penn. W. & P.	76¾	77	76¾	77
87	Sapulpa	12	12	12	12
5	Sapulpa pf.	12	12	12	12
480	Wayland Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. St. Ry. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
6,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	97⅛	97⅜	97½	97⅜
1,000	Con. Coal ref.	5s 92	92	92	92
2,000	Cosden 6s	120	121	120	121
3,000	Elkhorn P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Elkhorn C. 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
2,000	Jam. C. & C. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	M. & L. P. 6s	102	102	102	102
1,000	M. & S. P. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	U. Ry. & E. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Rad. pf.	135	135	135	135
295	Am. Ship	46	46¾	46	46¾
845	Booth Fisheries	31¾	32	31¾	32
335	Chi. Pneu. T.	72	73	72	72¾
75	Chi. Rys., S. 2	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
5	Chi. R., No. 4	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
164	Edison	144¼	144¼	144	144
439	Diamond M.	107	109	107	109
47	Illinois Brick	80	80	79¾	79¾
60	Mont. W. pf.	114	114	114	114
5	Nat. Carbon	175	175	175	175
200	Pac. Gas	60	60	60	60
51	People's Gas.	104	104	103¾	103¾
100	Public Service	114	114	114	114
67	Pub. Serv. rts.	2	2	2	2
63	Quaker O. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
70	Sears, Roeb.	178	178¼	178	178¼
273	Stewart Warn.	88	88	85½	86
49	Swift	130	130¼	130	130¼
880	Un. Carbide	175	178	175	176

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour 4½s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Chi. Rys. 5	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2,000	Chi. R., R 5s	76	76	76	76
1,000	Edison 5s	102¾	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Met. gold 4s	72	72	72	72
13,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
10	Am. Rys.	35	35	35	35
5	Am. Rys. pfd.	99	99	99	99
3	Bald. Lo., pfd.	108	108	108	108
5	Cambria Steel	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
15	Elec. Storage	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
100	K'atone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Lake Su. Corp.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
439	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75	75
154	Penn. R. R.	57½	57½	57½	57⅝
25	Penn. S. Mfg.	101	101	101	101
29	Penn. Ste

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Lower in a Dull Session of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 397,400 shares of stock and $335,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 69,407; oil, 71,816, and mining 256,177. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,400	‡Aetna Explos., w. i.	23¾	24	22⅞	23
850	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70⅝	70⅝	70	70¼
100	A.-Br. Mfg. Co.	23	23	23	23
500	Am. Nav.	11	11⅛	10¼	11⅛
400	‡Am. Zinc, pf.	75	75	75	75
450	A., G. & W. I.	33¼	*33	*33	34¼
555	A.,G. & W.I.pf.	49	*49¾	49	49¼
200	Balt. Tube Co.	116	117	116	117
1,200	‡Butler Chem.	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
100	Can. N. Gas C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
415	Carwen Steel	9¾	10	9½	9¾
1,600	‡Car. L. & P.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5,150	Chevro. Motor.	194	194	186	192½
110	Con. Ordnance.	25	25	25	25
1,100	Corp. of R.&H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
7,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	64¾	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95	*95¼	94⅞	95
170	Curtis Aeropl. v. t. ctfs.	45	*45	42	42
200	Davidson Ch.	61	61	61	61
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	‡Gasston, W. & W., w. i.	70	70	70	70
130	‡Gen. Ry. Sig.	98	98	97	98
1,500	Grant Mot. Car	7	7⅛	7	7
50	Guanta. Sugar	81	81	81	81
1,500	‡Hendee Mfg.	*30	32	30	31
750	Holly Sugar	49	49	48	48½
300	Holly Sug. pf.	97¾	97¾	97½	97½
400	Lake Tor Bt.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	In. A.FuseS.C.	15	15	14½	15
500	Kath. Brz. pf	28	28	27¾	28
1,200	Kenef. Zinc C.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½
1,400	‡Lynn Phonog.	9¾	9¾	8⅝	8⅝
550	Manh. Transit.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
800	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2,725	‡Maxim Mun.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6
2,700	‡Mldv. Steel	65½	65½	64½	64⅝
100	‡Nymo Zn.&L.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,600	‡Pearlm'n Rim.	130	130	125	126
1,100	Peerless	26	26	25	25
245	Spr. Body Co.	58	58	57½	58
100	‡Sp. Bd. Co. pf.	102	102	102	102
400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
100	St. L. Ry. M.& Pac.v. t. ctfs.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
1,100	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	35½	35½	35	35½
3,500	‡Tob. Pds.com.	42½	43½	41¾	42
3,000	Unit. Pr. Shar.	1	1	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡U.S. L.&H.C.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼
577	White Mot. Co.	50½	50⅝	50¼	50¾
2,000	White Oak Co.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14	Eureka P. L.	225	223	223	+ 5
50	Ohio Oil	228	226	226	− 1
50	Prairie P. L.	220	218	218	− 2
20	South Penn Oil	345	343	343	..
5	S. O. of N. Y.	211	211	211	..
5	S. O. of Ohio.	560	560	560	..
2	Vacuum Oil	246	246	246	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Am. Oil & G.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	‡Barnett O.&G.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
2,750	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	19¾	21¼	19¾	21⅛
500	‡Cosden O. & G., w. i.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
750	Empire Petro.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,300	‡Federal Oil	1¼	*1⅜	1⅛	1¼
300	‡Hous. Oil	17	17	16½	16½
1,645	Inter. Petrol.	11¾	11¾	10⅜	11
15,000	‡Midwest Oil	50	51	50	53
5,000	‡Mid. Oil pf.	88	88	83	83
490	‡Midwest Ref.	68½	68½	68	68
2,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10,000	‡Okla. Oil	17	17	15½	16
1,000	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	48¾	48¾	48½	48½
200	Supulpa	12	12	11¾	11¾
8,550	‡ Uni. W. Oil	80	81	79	81
9,635	‡Vent.Con. Oil	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
1,500	‡Victoria Oil	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅝
3,100	Wayl'd O. & G.	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,000	‡Vacuum O.&G.	50	50	50	50

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	‡Am. Com.	8½	8½	8½	8½
8,700	‡‡Atlanta	14	15	14	15
500	Barnes K. Dr.	3	3	3	3
200	Bingham Min.	12½	12½	12½	12½
10,900	‡‡Booth	22	29	22	23
8,700	‡Bost. & Mont.	75	75	73	74
500	‡Beaver con.	39	39	39	39
1,200	Brad. M. Ltd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	Buffalo M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
100	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
2,500	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
550	‡Calav. Cop.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2,500	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡Cashboy	7½	8	7½	8
100	C. de P. Cop.	38	38	37½	37½
1,000	‡‡Com. Tunnel	8	8	8	8
1,800	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡Crown Res.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡Dome Ext.	40	40	38	38
100	‡Dupont Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,175	‡‡Emma Cop.	64	64	60	63
8,100	‡‡F. R. M. Co.	16	18	15	15
300	First Nat. C.	6¾	6¾	6	6
500	‡G. G. Mining	74	74	74	74
1,200	‡Goldfield Con.	81	82	80	81
1,000	‡Granite Gold.	74	74	74	74
500	‡Gold. Merg.	14	14	14	14
2,000	‡Greenwater	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
250	Hecla Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼
1,477	Howe Sound.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
2,400	‡Int. Mines.	23	23	20	22
1,800	‡Iron Blossom.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
10,000	Jerome Verd.	2	2	1½	2
2,100	‡Jim Butler.	96	96	95	96
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	77	77	76	77
2,000	‡‡Kewanas	14	14	14	14
500	La Rose	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Magma Copper	18	18	17¾	17¾
1,700	‡‡Marsh Min.	28	28	27	27½
4,500	McK.-Darr.	46	46	45	46
100	Mines of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	‡Montana Con.	¼	¼	¼	¼
15,000	‡Mother Lode.	38½	38	35	35½
400	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼
4,500	‡‡Ont. Ariz. C.	39	39	39	39
2,200	‡‡Ont. Gold K. (a. prospect).	24	25	24	24
1,500	‡Ont. Lazy B. (a. prospect).	35	35	35	35
1,000	‡Ont. Lexing. (a. prospect).	65	67	65	67
2,000	‡Ont. Nellie (a. prospect)	30	30	30	30
5,000	‡‡Ont. South.	48	48	45	49
5,000	‡‡Oro	5	5	5	5
1,500	Peabody C. C.	3	3½	3	3
1,300	‡Ray Here. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,000	‡‡Rex C. M.	19	20	18	18
8,200	‡Roch. Mines.	68	68	63	63
10	‡‡Round Mt.	70	70	70	70
700	‡‡Ruby Silver	55	55	55	55
200	‡San Tov.	18	18	18	18
2,700	‡S. Gr. G. M.	1¾	1¾	¾	¾
1,500	‡‡Silver Pick.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
1,000	Stan. Sil.-Lead	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
5,000	‡‡Success Min.	79	79	77	78
1,800	‡Superstl. Min. (a. prospect).	31	32	31	32
1,000	‡Temisk.	57	57	57	57
100	‡Ton. Belmont.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,500	Ton. Exten.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6
125	Tono. Mining.	6	6	6	6
21,000	‡Ton. Res.Eula.	38	41	37½	41
22,000	Tr. Bullion.	1	1	⅞	1
3,000	Uni. Eastern.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡‡U.S. Con. M.	16	16	16	16
7,100	‡Uni.Verdi Ext.	27¼	27¾	25¾	26¼
2,500	‡Uni. Western. (a. prospect).	33	33	32	32
2,500	‡W. End Con.	77	79	77	79
3,700	‡White Oaks.	9¾	12	9¾	12
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$85,000	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
85,000	‡C.& O.con 5s.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
30,000	‡C.,M.&St.P.4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Cons. Arizona Smelting 5s.	80	39	39	39
15,000	‡L.V.4½s, w.i.	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
150,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	98¼	98¼	97⅜	97⅜
15,000	‡Sulzburger & Sons Co., 6s.	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99¾
15,000	W. Pac.5s ctfs	30	30½	30	30½

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. Note.—Tuesday, 3,200 Pearlman Rim sold from 135 to 130.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	16½	17	17	18
Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13
Sapulpa	12	12½	12	12

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	84	86	84	86

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	275	285	275	285
Atlas Powder	230	240	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	127	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	400	410	400	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	175	190	175	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	750	790	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	560	570	555	565
Winch. Reptg. Arms.	1925	2025	1925	2025

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
First week April	$200,603	$24,748
July 1 to April 7	9,797,594	1,968,823

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

First week April	841,066	118,328
July 1 to April 7	36,555,780	7,048,574

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

First week April	149,735	18,958
July 1 to April 7	5,821,278	816,167

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

Fourth week March	81,434	*8,832
Month of March	110,134	10,476
July 1 to March 31	1,477,830	207,856

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:		
First week April	1,480,225	221,806
From July 1	53,194,259	4,659,609
Alabama Gt. Northern:		
First week April	104,828	30,584
From July 1	4,195,316	646,165
Cincinnati, N. O. & Texas Pacific:		
First week April	235,149	72,086
From July 1	8,335,456	1,124,033
Mobile & Ohio:		
First week April	214,468	9,615
From July 1	8,891,610	469,235
Virginia & Southwestern:		
First week April	35,515	2,565
From July 1	1,508,351	87,615
Texas & Pacific:		
First week April	349,556	40,882
July 1 to April 7	15,100,070	808,536
Toledo, St. Louis & Western:		
First week April	100,572	10,919
July 1 to April 7	4,240,924	680,000
Western Maryland:		
First week April	213,814	24,127
July 1 to April 7	8,200,402	1,803,249

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	101,216	98,318	104,652
Net	13,926	*342	*3,225
Def. aft. chgs.	804	21,021	19,966
9 mos. gross	930,573	918,942	1,009,799
Net	131,231	74,199	48,052
Def. aft. chgs.	34,445	134,206	135,795

*Operating deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Net earn. aft. ded. main., repairs, &c.	3,247,593	199,843	3,047,750
Int. on Lack. Steel bonds	402,500	425,783	*23,283
Int. on sub. cos. bonds	76,662	77,475	*813
Rent. & roy.	25,459	25,459	.....
Total ded.	504,621	528,717	*24,096
Balance	2,742,972	†328,874	3,071,846
Appro. for ext. investment	71,793	32,506	39,287
Depreciation	420,111	204,379	215,732
Total appro.	491,903	236,885	255,018
Prof. for quar.	2,251,068	†563,759	2,816,827

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Unfilled orders on March 31 were 371,876 gross tons compared with 229,910 the year previous.

NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM for March—

Gross	169,763	118,057	51,706
Net aft. tax.	105,280	78,943	26,317
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,728	45,193	10,534
Bal aft pf divs	28,594	19,668	8,926
3 mos. gross	484,787	345,594	139,143
Net aft. taxes	319,373	212,315	107,057
Sur. aft. chgs.	174,018	112,497	62,218
Bal aft pf divs	93,658	36,123	57,536

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	8,777,924	8,160,025	617,899
Total income	2,414,550	1,978,979	435,571
Dividends	1,574,811	1,574,811	.....
Surplus	840,289	404,670	435,571
Total surplus	2,311,986	1,471,747	840,239

UNION TANK LINE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings	1,067,958	687,200	380,758
Dividends	600,004	600,005	*1
Surplus	467,954	87,195	380,759
Prev. surplus	404,542	317,347	87,195
P. & L. sur.	872,496	404,542	467,954

UNITED RAILWAYS & ELECTRIC OF BALTIMORE for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	9,028,144	9,203,889	*175,695
Net	4,585,445	4,891,400	*5,995
Total income	4,893,778	4,916,121	*22,343
Fixed chgs. & park & other tax, rent., &c.	3,066,832	3,030,327	36,505
Div. on securs. bonds & div. on pref. stock	37,950	37,950	.....
Div. on com.	580,000	550,000	.....
Surplus	818,448	818,448	.....
	410,548	469,395	*68,847

*Decrease.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION (Consolidated Earnings of Operated Companies) for March—

	1916	1915.	Increase.
Gross	425,786	364,948	60,848
Net aft. tax.	238,207	184,115	49,092
6 mos. gross	2,626,287	2,281,797	344,440
Net aft. tax.	1,464,074	1,132,219	330,855
12 mos. gross	5,014,725	4,588,565	426,160
Net aft. tax.	2,715,049	2,282,914	432,135

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction pf	113	116
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	79	81
American Gas Co.	120	122
Associated Gas & Electric pf	50	65
*American Gas & Electric	146	149
*American Gas & Electric pf	50¼	51¼
American Light & Traction	390	395
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf	85	86½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	82	85
Atlantic Power & Light pf	95	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Cities Service	182	185
Cities Service pf	83½	84½
Colorado Power	25	26½
Colorado Power pf	100	101
Commonwealth P., Ry. & Lt.	64	65
Commonwealth P., Ry. & Lt. pf	86	88
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	104½	105¼
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. con 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	77
Electric Bond & Share pf	101	104
Empire District Electric pf	83	87
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities	180	
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf	60	65
Northern States Power	60	61
Northern States Power pf	97	98
Ozark Power & Water	50	60
Pacific Gas & Electric	60¼	62
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92	94
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	73	75
Southern California Edison	91½	93
Southern California Edison pf	102	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	11	11¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	11¼	12¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	53½	55
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	34	36
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf	60	63
United Light & Rys.	54	56
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	76	78
Western Power	16½	17¾
Western Power pf	60	62

*Par value $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket Con	.19
Con.	.01	Kentucky Con	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.26
Caledonia	.42	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.07	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.18	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.28
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.43
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con	.01
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	D'field B. B.	.04
Halifax	.67	D'field Daly	.03
Jim Butler	.94	Florence	.44
McNamara	.08	G'field Consol	.85
Midway	.24	G'field Kewanas	.12
Mizpah Exten	.30	G'field Merger	.15
Montana	.80	Jumbo Exten	.85
North Star	.18	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.43	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Exten	6.00	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada	6.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.80	Big Jim	1.95
		Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.40
Atlanta	.14	Rochester Mines	.57
Booth	.24	Round Mountain	.70
C. O. D.	.04	White Caps	.22
Comb. Fraction	.08		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	11	Isabella	20¾	21
Elkton	27	29	Jackpot	7½	8
El Paso	86	89	McKinney	37	40½
Vindlay	4¾	5	Portland	.174	180
Golden C.	.221	224½	Vindicator	.244	250
Gold Dol.		4	Granite	65½	70
Gold Sov.	3¾	4			

Portugal Orders Cartridge Cups.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore have taken an order for 1,500,000,000 brass cartridge cups and cupro-nickel jackets for export to Portugal. The same firm is importing from that country wolfram ore, to be used in the manufacture of tungsten steel. The company is shipping to France this week 350 Dodge automobiles for commercial purposes as part of an allotment of 5,000 cars of this make, which it is expected will be sold in France in the current year.

DIVIDENDS.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, March 24, 1916.
The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent., equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on April 20th, 1916, to holders of Common Stock of record on April 3d, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NO TRADING GOOD FRIDAY.

Stock Exchange Open Saturday Next Week—Additions to List.

Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday voted to keep the board closed on Good Friday. A petition, signed by several hundred members, asking that the Exchange be closed from Thursday night to Monday morning, over Easter Sunday, was rejected. Last year Good Friday was observed as a holiday, and in several recent years the Governors granted a double holiday over Easter.

Among the new securities added to the Stock Exchange list yesterday were voting trust certificates for $1,697,600 first preferred, $1,845,200 second preferred, and $2,221,200 common stock of the Gulf States Steel Company. Also certificates of deposit for $9,095,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and $2,587,000 sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds of the same company.

American Cigar Co.
Geo. W. Helme Co.
MacAndrews & Forbes Co.
Porto Rican-Amer. Tob. Co.
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.
Weyman-Bruton Co.
United Drug Co.
Powder Stocks
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Debenture
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

WANTED:
25 Borden Cond. Milk Com.
25 Kings Co. E. L. & P.
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Natl. Bank of Commerce
20 Astor Trust Co.
50 Coal & Iron Natl. Bank

WILL SELL:
50 Remington Type. 2nd Pfd.
50 So. Cal. Edison Com.
25 Title Guar. & Trust Co.
25 Lawyers Mtge. Co.
50 Realty Associates
50 Nassau Natl. Bank

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

AMERICAN OIL & GAS
Condition of company's properties as seen recently by a New York stockholder—Important favorable developments pending.
THE SILVER STOCKS—Present unprecedented position of silver market assures further big price advance with resultant great benefit to the silver issues.
Our latest **Market Circular No. 869** gives much interesting information about these matters—It also contains all the latest news regar

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors of said Company, to be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(a) to consent to, approve and authorize an increase of the authorized common capital stock of the Company by the addition thereto of stock in the par amount of $55,000,000, to be divided into 550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, so as to make the total authorized par amount of such common capital stock $155,000,000, consisting of 1,550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each;

(b) to authorize the creation of an issue of convertible bonds of the Company, to be known as its Five Per Cent. Convertible Thirty-Year Secured Gold Bonds, to be limited to a principal amount of not exceeding $40,180,000 at any one time outstanding, such bonds to be issued, from time to time, either as coupon bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars and of any multiple or multiples of one thousand dollars that the Board of Directors of the Company, by resolution, may from time to time prescribe, such bonds to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and to bear such date or dates, to be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company at such prices (which may be less than par) and upon such terms, and to be secured by the pledge of First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company to such amount, as said Board may determine and as may be provided in any trust indenture approved by said Board under which such convertible bonds may be issued; such bonds and such indenture to contain such provisions as to security, conversion, redemption, maturity and otherwise as said Board may determine and such indenture to contain appropriate provision to the end that the Company may, in its discretion, extend the maturity of any of its First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Mortgage Bonds to a date not later than April 1, 1946;

(c) to approve the form and terms of such bonds and of such indenture; to authorize the issue and disposition of such bonds; to authorize so much of such additional stock, as may be required, to be reserved and set aside and used solely for the conversion of such bonds, and to authorize the issue of said $55,000,000 additional of said common stock to be issued from time to time as said Board may, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, determine;

(d) to ratify and confirm such action theretofore taken or authorized by said Board, in anticipation of such action of the Stockholders, as may be submitted to the meeting; and

(e) to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for said meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, Richmond, Va., March 22, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

SWAN & FINCH COMPANY,

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., April 1, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SWAN & FINCH COMPANY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of SWAN & FINCH COMPANY will be held on the 1st day of May, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the principal office of the company, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon the following propositions:

1. To increase the capital stock of said company from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,000,000, to consist of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

2. To amend Article 2 of the Certificate of Incorporation to read as follows:

"The purposes for which it is to be formed are as follows:

"To buy, sell, export, import, handle and deal in all kinds of fish oils, animal oils, vegetable oils and mineral oils, and all kinds of greases and lubricants; to refine, press, produce, compound and treat all and every kind of fish oils, animal oils, vegetable oils and mineral oils; to buy, sell, handle, manufacture, prepare and produce all and every kind of grease, lubricating grease and lubricants, and in general to do all kinds of manufacturing, buying, trading business; to buy, sell, lease and improve lands; to build factories, structures, vessels, cars, wharves, docks and piers; to enter into and to carry out contracts of every kind pertaining to said business; to acquire, hold and sell patent rights and trade marks, and to acquire, use, sell and grant licenses under patent rights; to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, assign and transfer shares of capital stock and bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of other corporations, and to exercise all the privileges of ownership, including voting upon the stock so held; to carry on its business, and have offices and agencies therefor, in all parts of the world; and to hold, purchase, mortgage and convey real estate and personal property outside of the State of New York."

3. To amend Article 6 of the Certificate of Incorporation to read as follows:

"The duration is to be perpetual."

HENRY FLETCHER, President.

G. E. BROWN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Notice of Fourteenth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 11, 1916, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 8, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION.

Notice of Fourth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 11, 1916, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws, and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 8, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 20, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR

the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States of America by reason of Dried Red Peppers upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court thereon, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

R. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessel and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, to all persons interested: Unless then present their claims or be defaulted, and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold.

Process returnable Monday, April 24, 1916. Atlantic Fruit Company vs. Steamship "Van Rogendorp," her engines, &c., on contract, $750,382.60. HUNT, HILL & BETTS, Proctors for Libellant.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Floors in tower of Times Building, Times Square; vacant area over 2,000 square feet. All modern equipments, splendid natural light, elevators running day and night. Suit lawyer, physician or architect. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade took a very bullish view of the crop advices yesterday, and the Chicago market, which was closed on Tuesday, advanced about 8c a bushel, with active trading. The other markets were also firm, but toward the close of the day there was a partial reaction under profit taking. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.37; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.34; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.42, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	....	..	$1.28	$1.27	$1.63½
July	....	..	1.21	1.20	1.34

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	$1.20⅝	$1.18½	1.19⅞	1.17⅞	1.60⅝
July	1.18⅛	1.16	1.17⅛	1.15¾	1.29⅛
September	1.15⅝	1.14¼	1.14⅞	1.13⅝	1.15

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active and prices failed to respond to the advance in wheat, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Press advices from Holland said that the Dutch Government intends to import from America this year 1,180,000 tons of corn, provided Great Britain consents to the increase, and the local export market was firmer with premiums about a cent higher. There were rumors of export sales, but no business was confirmed. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87@87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	75½	75	75½	75½	74
July	76¾	76¼	76¼	76⅝	76½
September	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	76¼	76⅝

OATS.

The oats market ruled steady during the greater part of the day, but toward the close developed an easier feeling under selling on prospects of a large acreage, and final quotations were ⅛ to ⅛c net lower. The local market was firm; standard quoted at 51 to 51⅛c; No. 3 white, 50 to 50½c; No. 4 white, 49 to 49¼c; fancy clipped white 52½ to 53½c; ordinary clipped white, 49½ to 51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞	47⅛
July	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	43½	54⅝
Sept.	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40¼	46⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a very firm undertone during the greater part of the day, with a good absorbing demand through commission houses. Receipts of hogs were moderate and prices at the yards were slightly higher. On the advance there was more or less selling which was thought to be by packers, and this resulted in a late reaction, when most of the advance was lost. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	11.65	11.50	11.62	..	11.45
July	11.87	11.70	11.82	11.65	10.42
Ribs—					
May	12.42	12.30	12.37	12.20	10.12
July	12.60	12.45	12.52	12.35	10.42
Pork—					
May	23.35	23.17	23.17	23.12	17.35
July	23.20	23.00	23.10	22.87	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again strong and higher early in the day, and some of the active positions sold within 5 to 8 points of the highest point of the season. The advance was attributed to the strength in crude and on evidences that both Canadian and Western refiners were in the market. On the advance longs were disposed to take profits, and late in the day there was a partial reaction, and final quotations ranged from 9 points advance to 1 point net decline. Total sales for the day were 18,600 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50@11.25	10.50
April	..	..	10.50@11.00	10.40
May	10.90	10.82	10.85@10.90	10.76
June	10.83	10.77	10.80@10.85	10.72
July	10.93	10.85	10.86@10.87	10.76
August	10.92	10.82	10.83@10.84	10.76
September	10.92	10.75	10.89@10.71	10.66
October	9.65	9.55	9.56@ 9.57	9.56
November	8.82	8.78	8.78@ 8.82	8.74

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed resistance to bullish influences, and while Brazil was firm with milreis prices in Rio 150 reis higher, prices here, after opening unchanged to an advance of 1 point, developed heaviness, and at the close of the day were 3 to 5 points net lower. Total sales were 23,750 bags. The local spot market was steady, with a fair demand and quotations were unchanged, at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.20@8.23	8.24
May	8.33	8.30	8.28@8.30	8.32
June	..	..	8.33@8.35	8.38
July	8.43	8.40	8.39@8.40	8.44
August	..	..	8.44@8.46	8.49
September	8.55	8.51	8.50@8.51	8.54
October	..	..	8.54@8.56	8.58
November	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.61
December	8.67	8.63	8.62@8.63	8.65
January	..	..	8.67@8.67	8.70
February	..	..	8.72@8.74	8.75
March	..	..	8.77@8.79	8.80

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was steady, but business was not active. The market opened 1 point lower to 2 points higher, with first sales 450 tons. The leading Cuban operator was a rather free seller, but there appeared to be a fair demand from trade sources, due to the firmness in spot raw sugar, and offerings were promptly taken. The market closed steady at unchanged to 1 point net higher, with sales for the day 5,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	5.01@5.03	5.00	
May	5.05	5.05	5.04@5.06	5.03	
June	..	..	5.04@5.05	5.03	
July	5.05	5.05	5.04@5.05	5.03	
August	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.05	5.03	
September	5.05	5.03	5.03@5.04	5.02	
October	..	..	4.92@4.94	4.92	
November	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.72	
December	4.54	4.54	4.52@4.54	4.53	
January	..	..	4.35@4.37	4.35	
February	4.25	4.25	4.24@4.26	4.23	
March	..	..	4.20@4.25	4.20	

The local market for raw sugar was firm and prices were 15 points higher all around to the basis of 7.15 to 7.25 for fine granulated, a new high record for the movement and the highest price since 1911, when fine granulated sold for 7.50. The advance was due to the continued strength in raws and a better demand for granulated from exporters and a reduction of 203,000 tons in Guma's estimate on this year's Cuban crop.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,180 packages. Market quite short of all useful grades of fresh table butter, and prices advanced ½@1c, with fairly active trading. The improvement extends all along the line, and it looks as if the delayed stock will be closely absorbed when it gets in. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 37¼@37½c; higher scoring, 38@ 38½c; firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 33@34c; dreamery, held, best, 36c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33¼@34c; thirds, 31@33c; State dairy, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28½@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26½c; lower grades, 25@ 26c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26c; No. 2, 25c; rancid, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 40,910 cases. Market opened unsettled. Some evidence of weakness developed undr the call on 'Change, and the buyers' attitude is causing buyers to operate more conservatively. Western advices, however, at least from shipping points, show no signs of weakening as yet, and these operators here are not disposed to cut recent asking prices. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22¾@23c; storage packed, firsts, 22¾@ 23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21¼@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds and poorer, 19½@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19½c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henneries, fancy, selected, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 37@38c; other fancy, 35@36c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 30@90c.

M. E. de Aguero Renominated.

M. E. de Aguero has been renominated for President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Other nominees announced yesterday were: First Vice President, W. T. Marsh; Second Vice President, W. S. Silkworth; Treasurer, Marcus Heim; Chairman, Valentine Mott, and Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, Harry Plummer. These members were nominated for Governors to serve two years: L. J. Dietz, L. Gilbough, I. Haupt, E. H. Heath, G. W. Liebman, S. A. Luther, W. C. Otterson, C. C. Perpall, George Shaskan and C. R. C. West.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—847—W. N. McFarland, Supervisor, &c., et al., v. American Sugar Refining Co.—Argument concluded for appellants.

869—Allison Manchester v. Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hartford, Conn.; 864—Same v. Same, and 865—Emma Manchester, et al., v. Same.—Argument commenced.

889—Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, v. the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 13: Nos. 889, 611, 253, (and 254,) 244, 271, 188, 288, 808, 309, and 810.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438, 2 W. 13th.

Robinson<Roe.
Napier<Westerhoff.
Brooklyn Eastern Dist Term<L. V RR.
Safford<U.S.
Brown Perfection Tube Co<Brown.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar.

Bankers Trust Co<Mo Pacific Railway.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion:

Michelin Tire Co<Mason-Seaman Transp.
General calendar:
Pink<Ahlstrom.
G Ricordi & Co<Triangle Film Corp.
Individual Drinking Cup Co<Union News.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const.
Ferdoski<DL&W.
Mo Phonograph<Tomlinson.
Johnson<East Coast Transp.

Keys<Meyer.
Bush & Lane<Booker Bros.
Johnson<Lambert.
Susquehanna Coal Co<Tug E. G. Murray, Bonnell<Ward.
Hoch<Mo Pacific Railway.
Gegschneider<Irving Hat Co.
Jackson<Bradley Con.
Irving Pitt Mfg Co<Trussel Mfg Co.
Gennert<Burke & James.

Cirone<Degnon Con Co
Luby<Univ F Mfg Co.
Williams<Shapiro.
Eachmann<Mass Mut Life Ins Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Estate of Klauber, Estate of Hyde, Re CNY, (Lincoln Av) Re Craigan, attorney. Re Ormsby<Bell.
Re Reid.
Re CNY, (Pugsley Av.)
Reed<Bailey.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Bucki.
Hendler<Henig.
Clark<Guyon.
Re Stowell, (2.)
Hertz<Wheelock.
People<Marshall.
Triay<R Carvel Co.
Maldef<Ian Lake City Co<A J Robinson Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Macy<Granieri.
Faix<Klein.
Bowery Bk<Lawrence.
Re Green (Hartjen.)
Re Green.
Williams<Cuseo.
Kalik<Holland.
Smith<Com'l Travelers Mut Accid Assn.
McWhirter<same.
US Press Assn<Frank Presberg Co.
Le Roy<Pennington.
Miller<Steiner.
Re Goldsmith<Bd of Education.
Connolly<Star Co (2.)
Rosenbaum<same.
CNY<Froehlick.
Schnabel<NY Staats-Zeitung.
Belgman<A & H Realty Co, Inc.
Shapiro<Becker (2.)
Bobbs-Merrill Co<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Nachman<Abernathy.
McPartland<Stilger.
Ramsey<Wright.
Camarda<Camarda.
Re Lipsky (Friedman.)
Horn<Strauss.
Lord<US Transp Co.
Hayes<Chas H Wellington Co.
Littleton & Bell, Inc<Deutsch.
Jacobs<Amer Play Co.
Augustus<Gubin.
Brown<Cachard.
Stemmler<CNY.
Wolf<De Vaux.
English Lumber Co<Parahelsky Bros, Inc
Mehlman<Cummings.
Berkowitz<Freeman
St Co.
Srsen<Ball.
Holt<R Holt & Co.

Cohen<Nass Elec RR.
Ackron<James Humes
Dressler<Tishman.
Carr<CNY.
Emil Grossman Mfg Co<N Y C & H RR.
Anderson<CN Y Rys.
Considine<Rowland.

Lansing Co<Fox.
Santoro<Vance.
Geller<NY Rys.
Moses<Smith.
Wuprzanski<Mayforth.
Laponzia<NT Rys (2.)
Pellerito<Linch.
Brown<Scherer.
Hoffman<Seigel.
Nuss<Winter.
Becker<Smith.
Anderson<N Y Rys.
Candee, Smith & Howland<Hearn Const. Co.
Alexander<Hamburger
Kugler<Consol Gas Co
Flisshnick<Int R T.
McGraw<Thomas.
Rimler<Jackson.
Long<Int R T Co.
Rawlings<Marrazzi.
Dworkowitz<Kleinsinger.
Meyers<Levy.
Levison<Oes.
Mintzer<N Y Rys.
Sheridan<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tucker<Taylor (2.)
C Gatanzaro<NY Rys.
T Gatanzaro<same.
T Gatanzaro<same.
Botassi<Erie RR.
O'Shea<Int R T.
L Russnak<Felsberg.
D Russnak<same.
Duchemin<Cons Gas.
Guarino<Reddy Elev.
Ronsheim<Knick Ice.
Marks<Stolts.
Mendelsohn<Nassau Elec RR.

Robertson<Int R T.
O'Connor<same.
Golden<Bradley Cont.
Walsh<same.
Ienaldi<N Y Rys.
Bailey<B H RR.
Fay<Mail & Exp Co.
Gardner<Penn RR.
De Gevano<Int R T.
Schacht<same.
De Cola<same.
Manesowitz<same.
Murphy<Schroeder (2.)
Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reilly<Simonson.
Cooney<Conney.

Gurney<Silberblatt.
Case on.

PART VI.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheppard<Nich Cop Co
Carroll<Otis Elev Co.
Gassman<Bernstein.
Kupferschmidt<Wilken.
Pector<Podlock.
Perine<Silvester.

Montana<NY Rys.
Reynolds<Roth & R.
Hawks<Charter Const.
O'Malley<CNY.
Lambert<Wolf.
Baufield<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Waskowski<Backhaus.
Liebowitz<N Y Rys.
Duffy<Quinn.
Lifshits<Herskowitz.

Olkoff<Schacht, (2.)
Cannata<P Boaiger B.
Molloy<Stern Bros.
Blick<Block.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scannell<Gillespie Co.
McDonald<N Y Schaefer Brew Co.
Fexon<Ho Shelburne.
Falcone<Wells.
Bernstein<Col Ok Ice Cream.
Crosby<Giraux.
McCarthy<Nelson.

Benveniste<Smith.
Garcon<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.
Scherer<Gossett.
Duchina<Un Dressed Beef Co.
Martinson<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Case on.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meehan<Bamberger, (2.)
Hamp<Flagg.

Dondes<Rich L. & RR.
Case on.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<R. Q Co & S R R.
Walker<Laemmle Dy.
Rieabona<H L Herbert & Co.
Hudson<NY Rys.
Plaskon<Yonkers RR.
Buehler<Horton.
Sharet<CNY.
Tobin<Am Letter Co.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Saxor<B H RR.
Rosenthal<Horton Ice Cream Co.

Quinlan<Lyons.
Lobel<Oscar Daniels.
Reilly<U S R & Imp.
Farley<Rohadstein.
Senior<Star Co.
I. Brush<Lincoln Hosp
C Brush<same.
Teolen<Hoodor.
Bowden<N Y Rys.
Roseman<Nelaner.
Reisler<Show Corp.
Nicholas<Stewart.
Case on.

Funk<Falconer Cont.
Karbiner<Barge.
Same<Dahling.
Saehr<N Y & Q Co Ry
McGlvney<same.
Guenther<Ridgway Co
Simons<Lichtenstein.
Clear.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Keegan<Imperial Auto, &c, Co.
Jacobs<Gerstenzang.
Nagelbuah<Realty Redemption Co of N Y
P Bay<Violett.
Bay<same.
Hirmanson<Hamburg-Amerikanische Baketfahrt Aktien. Gesellschaft.

Miller<Third Av RR.
Gortysh<Union Ry of NYC.
Weber<same.
Carr<Amsterdam News Pub Co.
Alsofron<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Judelowitz<Terry & Tench Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Aymar<Redman.
Bergman<Univ T C.
Brown<CNY.
Libow<same.
Smith<H & Man RR.
Fitzgerald<Bradley C.
Janosek<B H RR.
J Fallick<Cons Gas of NY.

R Fallick<Same.
Drahoussal<Hess.
Ostill<Lehigh&N B R.
Cescioli<Same.
Webber<CNY.
Wigmore<CNY.
Kazal<Gilbert Knitting Co.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—20th St Garage Co<Moore.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hayes<Duquini.
Arthur Walker & Co<Leeming.
Hooper-Falkenau Eng Co<Sloan.
Moore & Munger Co<A. Elliott Ranney Co.

Wyckoff<Ticknor Bros.
Demarest & Co<Adams & Montant.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eastern Asp Pav Co<CNY.
N Y Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Wilde.
Mann<Malatsky.
Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
Dollan<Littlefield.
Accordino<Gilfoil.
Jaffey<Turetzky.
A Frank&Co<Morris P Est.
Fox<Levy.

Kost<Lehmann.
Rosenblatt<Harris.
Silverman<Analomink Paper.
Adv Print<Motion Pic Centre.
British Alum<Trefts.
Hopkins<Gen Cont & Eng.
Com'l Coal Co<Harris Ross Const Co.
Rosen<Elizabeth Tr.
Landay Bros<Mandel.
Murray<Dillingham, Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hale<Cort.
Halperin<N Y Cons RR.
R B Shimer & Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.
Pesoa<MacKinstry.
Cohen<Kessler.
Allen<Lincoln Wks "Pallas," Inc.
McManus<Crandell.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Jakobovics<Vas.
Gray<Chandler.
US Wood Preserv Co<CNY.
Well<Globe Ind Co.

Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casuality Co.
Central Brew Co<Conrad.
O'Toole<Hammer.
Garlock<Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Young<Tomlinson.
G A Veeck, Inc<Berger.
Kuchler<Roeder.
Cooper<Wolf.
Zumbach<Hanan.
CNY<Bradley Cont Co
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Alfred J Simpson, William Lawson, Barnet Appel.
Hilah A Davis, Geo E Poulson, Carl Jung.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Eliza F Williams, also known as Eliza Ford.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Chamberlain<Waterbury.
Wilbert Garrison Co<Cumming.
Pansy Waist Co<York Shop.
Standard Engraving Co<Singer.
Field & Potter Co<Ned Wynburn's Productions.
Cimotti<D B Fisk & Co.
Grolier Soc'y of London<Feinberg.
Schlesinger<Hadler.
European Leather Goods Co<Gras.
Noble<Hart.
Powerzansky<Berman.
Goldman<Rothkowitz.
Grushky<Gottlieb.
Terry<Koch & Co (2.)
Stretsky<Gasky.

Same<Prospect Av Realty Co.
Davis<Bamman.

Highest number reached in regular order, 618.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Eidenberg<Edelman.
Prager<Deutsch.
Rice<Rice.
Kirshner<Raskin.
Winkler<Blumberg.
Martin<Chip Kee Co.
Kurzman<Rosskind.
Berglass<Cohen.
Ausenberg<Katz.
Blucher<NY Rys.
Manhard<CNY.
Rotondo<NY Tel Co.
Castiglione<Austro-Am SS Co.
Levine<Levin.
Lewin<Lubliang.
Athanassiades<C H & E S Goldberg Corp.
Lunzon<I R T.
Sawchuk<Teubner.
Reed<Cemyns.
Gallicchio<N Y Rys.
Schulman<Nat Casket.
Rapetti<Peugeot Auto Imp Co.
Greater NY Feather Co<Sternberg.
Greenberg<Comet Amuse Co.
DeGray<Goodwin.

Lansburgh Co<Corbin.
Hall<Carr & Bro.
Somensky<Welder.
Blum<Gilman.
Minzer<B H RR.
Johnson<Carpentar, B & H.
Pruncheck<L Val RR.
Morrissey<B H RR.
Urdang<Burg et al.
Orecchiuto<Chittenden
Schilitzke<Barrett.
Pyne, &c.
Betrone<NY Con RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR. Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.

Gerofsky<Sadler.
Steinman<Gerofsky.
Young<Fields.

Wells<Aurora Film Plays Corp.
Eden<Ortner.
Edelson<Ortner.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Horan<D. Appleton & W. RR.
Spiegel<Blauner.
Cristal<Newman.

Kinemacolor Co of A C St. Nicholas, &c. Theatre Co.

The following case will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment on any other day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Kraus<Bank for Sav. Clear. Inst.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J. — Schneider<Schenck—Eugene L. Bushe.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Peter Vafiopoulos<Demetris Tsebelis—Patrick J. Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—John J. McGrath<David M. Newberger—Mitchell E. Fried.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Wabst<Cipolla.
Jackson<Rosenfield.
Re McGuire, (Needham Av.) (2.)

Re Rader, (Olmstead Av.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Skahan<Lamb.
Rubin<Levy.

Highest number reached in regular order, 618.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Manor-On-A-Hall Inc.<Friedman<Dabrielson.
Schuch<I N Burdick Inc.
Di Iorio<Rodgers & Hegarty Inc.
Venitsky<J Kinderm'n Son Inc.
Spatz<Taylor.
Tamburo<Malatesta.
Dwan<Underpinning & Fdn.
Berman<Wiegman.
Basch<Meyer.
Butler<Union Ry.

Gunzer<NY, West & Boston RR.
Basser<Bloomfield.
Firsten'g'rg<Steiner (2.)
Damsgaard<Knickerbocker Mfg.
McManus<Union Ry.
Bachigalupo<Third Av Ry.
O'Connor<Cons El Su.
Hartigan<NY Edison.
McLaughlin<Ideal Iron Works, Inc.

Highest number reached in regular order, 600.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will: Michael Ganly.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Theodore M. Macy<Christiana Schuessler—Samuel Cowan, Beith<Brandt—Louis Fabricant.

KIN

COTTON PRICES EASY IN A DAY OF SELLING

Pressure Follows Half an Hour of Backing and Filling After the Opening.

NET LOSSES 5 TO 9 POINTS

Action of the Market Is Thought to Forecast Considerable Liquidation of May Contracts.

Cotton yesterday developed an easier tendency, and after a little backing and filling in the first half hour the pressure of selling became more pronounced, and prices closed easy at a net loss of five to nine points.

The decline was all the more notable in view of the fact that the first weekly weather report from Washington for the season, which was issued at noon yesterday, read rather unfavorably. While it contained no fresh information, it made reference to the cold weather of last week. Its influence, however, was somewhat nullified by the fact that thus far this week the weather has been highly favorable.

There was a further advance in Liverpool yesterday, and spot cotton was quoted ten English points higher. Total sales were 8,000 bales. Private cables stated that there was a good undertone, and that any favorable circumstances would cause an advance. Liverpool, however, was a fair seller of late months in this market toward the close.

Memphis reported a marked falling off in the demand from Japanese and Russian buyers. Holders, however, continued to demand full prices for all lines of cotton. Money is plentiful, and the question of carrying for the remainder of last season's production and financing the new crop apparently are causing no worry.

The first notice day for May contracts will be April 25, and the action of yesterday's market indicated the expectation of a considerable scattered liquidation. The near positions were steadier toward the close, as trade interests were buyers of May, and Liverpool was reported to be a seller of October and January.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five points decline, middling 12c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, to ten points decline. New Orleans, 11.88c; Galveston, 12.35c; Savannah, 11¾c; Memphis, 12c; Augusta, 11.75c; Houston, 12.25c. Market closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.90	11.81	11.83@11.84	11.88@11.89
July	12.06	11.97	11.97@11.98	12.06@ ..
Oct.	12.21	12.11	12.11@12.12	12.21@12.22
Dec.	12.37	12.28	12.28@12.29	12.38@12.39
Jan.	12.44	12.34	12.34@12.35	12.45@12.46
March	12.53	12.50	12.50@12.51	12.58@12.59

RECEIPTS.

	Last Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,941	7,322	276,646	413,007
New Orleans	3,849	4,901	340,263	376,231
Mobile		290	19,944	39,139
Savannah	1,049	4,518	150,556	183,552
Charleston	53	2,715	65,339	88,666
Wilmington	353	781	44,768	57,327
Norfolk	1,800	1,810	114,941	84,017
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.				
Augusta	290	584	125,070	128,500
Memphis	3,011	3,276	158,276	174,544
St. Louis	528	4,916	20,020	35,167
Houston	3,164	5,858	108,035	138,880

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,500 to 8,500	5,341	9,794
New Orleans	600 to 1,000	3,782	5,027

Exports yesterday were 10,754 bales. Total thus far this season, 4,168,720 bales. Total last season, 6,826,967.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 7.76d; sales, 9,000; receipts, 17,000, including 15,000 American; closed quiet.

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were May, 11.84; July, 12.01; October, 12.15; January, 12.37. The market there was due to open today ½ to 2 points decline.

LACKAWANNA STEEL GAINS.

Earnings for Last Quarter, $3,247,593, Equivalent to 25 Per cent.

The Lackawanna Steel Company reports net earnings in the quarter ended March 31 of $3,247,593, a gain of $3,047,750 over the same period the year before. This tremendous increase was offset by no greater interest and rental charges than in 1915 and the balance remaining after this outgo had been met was $2,742,972, compared with a deficit of $328,874 a year before. This net profit was equivalent to an annual rate of more than 25 per cent. on the outstanding common stock.

The statement yesterday showed unfilled orders at the end of March amounting to 871,676 tons, an increase of 641,996 tons over the total twelve months before. The company last year shipped 903,832 tons of steel, indicating that current bookings alone should supply capacity operations for the mills for the greater part of 1916.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
6s —Sept., 1917	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
4½s—June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s—March, 1963	107	107⅜	107	107⅜
4½s—Nov., 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s—May, 1957	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107½
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s—April, 1936, w. i.	102⅞	..	102⅞	103¼
4½s—March, 1964	102⅝	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
4½s—March, 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s—Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s—Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102¼	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s —May, 1959	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —Nov., 1958	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —May, 1957	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —Nov., 1956	90⅝	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝
4s —Nov., 1955	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —Nov., 1936	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s —1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	89⅝	..	89⅝	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	89⅞	90½	90	90½
3½s—May, 1954	89⅞	90¼	90	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1930-1954	4.05	3.95	4.03	3.95
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

$3,000 Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1919, December, 1915, coupons on, 55.

5 shares International P. A. Y. E. Tramcar Co., Ltd., ordinary, $5 each, $1 per share.

250 shares Second Avenue Railroad Co., $100 each, $125 lot.

Agent's renewal premium contract of Julius Livingston, deceased, and Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., dated April 7, 1909, $731.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

$1,000 Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co. first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. thirty-year bond, 1942, interest March and September, 101½.

1 share American Trading Co. pf., $100, 90.

50 shares Second Avenue Railroad Co., $100 each, $25 lot.

1 share Woodlawn Cemetery, 135.

25 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co., $100 each, 170.

$10,000 Kansas City Viaduct & Terminal Railway Co. 4½ per cent. certificates of deposit, due 1934, 28.

120 shares American Coal Co., $25 each, $26.50 per share.

$6,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1923, interest Jan. 10 and July 10, 70.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Prominent jobber is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' plie fabric and cloth coats; write for appointments in care of this paper. Z 266 Times Annex.

COATS, SKIRTS, DRESSES.—Jobbers, am looking at smart new styles well-made Summer garments. 8 A. M., room 1011, 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. All week, fifth floor, 105 Madison Av.

CONTRACTOR.—Reliable waist contractor, with 35 machines, wants work from reliable house. Box 2, 352 6th Av.

DRESSES AND COATS.—The Charles William Stores will look at children's dresses, 6-14; also misses' and junior coats for their Fall catalogue at the New York office, 49 East 21st, on Thursday, April 13, from 9:30 to 3.

DRESSES.—In the market for large quantities of ladies' and children's dresses, wash skirts, middy blouses, and shirt waists; will see samples this morning. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

MACHINES.—We are interested in sweater circular machines and a Menow machine. Dorfman Bros., 57 W. 3d St.

PALM BEACH JOBBER placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats, also cloth sport coats; call all week with samples. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor; entrance 36th St.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, gray, silk and cotton, quantity; cheap. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

PALM BEACH COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

MESSALINE.—400 yards messaline for sale; also lot of fancy velvets. T 16 Times.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8985 Madison Square.

SUITS, COATS.—Pongee, Palm Beach suits, silk coats, chinchilla, angora, and knit fabric coats; can place large orders at once for immediate delivery, using your cloth or our cloth. Call, using 36th St. entrance, 5th floor, 1,333 Broadway.

UNDERWEAR, ladies' neckwear, and sanitary goods wanted. W. & H. Walker 220 5th Av.

WASH DRESSES.—Skirts; jobber looking all week. 127 West 17th St., fifth floor.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

BUTTONS.—Japanese shank buttons, 18 line, 500 gross to close out. I. Sekine Co., 37 West 28th St.

CHECK MATERIAL.—We have black and white; low price. Telephone Farragut 2088.

CLOAKS.—Entire burnt stocks for sale at your own price; also clean coats. Ulin Brothers, 55 West 36.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $3.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1335 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS. —Jobs ready to ship, cheap. M. J. Myers Company, 135 West 26th.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Big stock on hand for immediate delivery at very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—To close out at sacrifice. Select Cloak, 54 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 33 E. 11th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES, white; children's, juniors', and graduations; immediate delivery. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses at sacrifice. Nonax & Osrow, 18 West 21st St.

DRY GOODS.—Bargains for enterprising merchants, furnishing goods stores, etc.; men's sweaters, neckties, mufflers, children's caps, coats, and valuable fancy silk articles; 100 dozen women's wool automobile hoods and bonnets, women's worsted face cotton vests and pants. Samples at No. 43 Leonard St., New York. Phone 135 Franklin; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

DYE STUFFS FOR SALE—10 barrels 51° Log Wood Extract, fine quality. About 700 lbs. Alizol Methylene BB Extra Badische. About 600 lbs. Victoria Green Crystals Badische. About 500 lbs. Direct Yellow R. H. A. Metz, Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.; also 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135, New York City.

GABARDINES.—Awning stripes and cotton gabardines for sport skirts; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 9800, Extension 22.

GABARDINES, Garfield, also Botany Serge, all colors at opening, mill prices. Madison Square—3143.

POPLIN.—American; will sell two pieces Copenhagen, or exchange for black or navy. Madison Square 3143.

POPLIN.—Open for putty poplin. Wilson Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLIN.—Will sell two pieces green or will exchange for navy. Telephone Farragut 576.

SKIRTS.—Job to close out. M. Z. Skirt House, 130 W. 23d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Sonomore and Revol, white, sizes 0 and 1; large quantities; immediate delivery. Address Box 295 Times, 2 Rector St.

SPRING SNAP FASTENERS for sale; size 0 and 3-0, black and white. Spring 9539.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, serges, gabardines, checks, $6.75; for immediate delivery. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and juniors', for immediate delivery; made in the latest style and fabrics. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

SUITS.—Showing strongest line genuine Palm Beach suits, $3.50 to $5.75. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Wool and silk poplin suits to close out at a big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—250 black and white check, four styles, $4 to $4.50 net. B. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 116 West 32d St.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—300 to close out, snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

TAFFETA, striped, and silk poplin, for sale. Madison Square—6189.

TAFFETA SUITS, all shades, $12.75; immediate delivery. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER and factory manager, several years' experience with one of the largest cloak and suit houses in city, wants to connect with reliable cloak and suit concern. S 118 Times.

CONTRACTOR or wash skirts seeks work with manufacturers who can give quantities. Z 285 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Quicksilver Takes Another Drop.

Quicksilver values had a further sharp decline under free offerings, according to Weekly Drug Markets, showing a net loss for the week of $30 a flask of seventy-five pounds. This was followed by a severe cut in prices by manufacturers on hard and soft mercurials. Antipyrine and acetanilid also suffered declines in values under free offerings. Acids closed strong, except for tartaric crystals, which were materially lowered by second hands, while carbolic acid shows a fair reduction under a further increase of the domestic production and active selling pressure. Other important price advances were announced by makers on cream of tartar crystals, glycerin, seidlitz mixture, and rochelle salts, while holders of cod liver oil are quoting a material rise in prices on both Norwegian and Newfoundland oils, owing to sharp gains in values at primary markets. Essential oils closed strong under a good demand and small stocks on the spot.

Tailoring Standards Raised.

With the advances on fabrics of all kinds going into the manufacture of coats and suits, the manufacturers in many cases have been compelled to raise their standards of tailoring. The cost of woolens, silk linings and other dress-making essentials has crept up to a point where the manufacturer who formerly made the cheaper lines, finds himself in the medium grade class. To find a ready market for their product the manufacturers are giving more attention to the tailoring of garments. The stumbling block is, of course, the kind of labor which each concern has at its disposal. Under the existing arrangement the manufacturers cannot discharge their present organizations and take on new ones for the better grade of work required, and it is also rather impractical to expect the tailors accustomed to turn out cheap work to improve their methods so as to get better results. This difficulty is one reason why the open shop is being demanded so strenuously by the trade.

Have Short Memories.

While the various industries linked up with the manufacturing of women's ready-to-wear are considerably agitated on the question of fair dealing between buyers and sellers in the different branches, not much stock is taken in the reprisal talk that is going the rounds. The men who have in mind past performances of the trade say that once the present abnormal conditions have passed, everything will be forgotten, because memories are short in the industry as a rule. The wiser heads in the market counsel coolness, and have quite a few instances at hand to prove that little can be gained in the present circumstances by threats and ill-judged action. One man said yesterday: "I count the saving made during this excited period, by reason of my cheerfulness alone, at thousands of dollars. I wasn't always feeling cheerful inside when I had to pay advances or wait for deliveries, but I acted the part and obtained advantages that others lost through getting excited or angry."

Shoe Stocks Badly Broken.

How badly shoe stocks are broken this season, especially in men's staple lines, is shown by the experience a small local retailer had trying to place some business with one of the big wholesale houses. As he was ready to pay cash the question of credit does not enter this account at all. The retailer in question wanted to get five pairs of shoes, three women's, one children's, and one men's. Two of the three styles and sizes he wanted in the women's goods he got without trouble, as he did the children's shoes. For the third women's style he had to take something cheaper than he asked for. The real trouble came with the men's shoes. He was told that the house did not have the style he first asked for. Then he went to the models and picked out a shoe selling for 35 cents a pair less at wholesale than the first pair. He asked for it in size 7½ C. The order went up, and the report came back "That size all out." Then the dealer chose a third style, 20 cents cheaper than the second. Another order went up and came back with the same report. Then he gave up.

Novelty Stripes the Thing.

The father of futurist art, in his most rabid moments, could hardly have surpassed for color effect some of the novelty stripe effects that are being shown by local wash goods departments for use in Summer sport garments. Everything in this line seems to be moving freely, it apparently being impossible to get the stripes too wide, the colors too vivid, or too many different colored stripes to the yard of goods. The most favored goods are of the last-named order, several stripes, ranging from an eighth of an inch to about a half inch wide, being arranged in groups and recklessly mixing up blues, pinks, reds, browns, greens, &c., on white grounds. In the "saner" fabrics, which are still very much in the ring, the stripes run wider, say around an inch and a half, and they usually show but one color in combination with white. Floral effects, both separate and used in combination with stripes on various grounds, are selling well. In these goods the interest at the moment is centred in the demand swinging from large to small patterns. Active trading on all lines of wash goods is said to be keeping up longer than usual this season.

Cheap Dress Goods to be Scarce.

Predictions made some time ago regarding a probable shortage in Fall dress goods of the so-called corporation order are already beginning to be borne out by reports reaching this market from Western jobbing centres, to the effect that some sellers there are facing the possibility of withdrawing their goods at this early date because satisfactory duplicate deliveries apparently cannot be made by the mills. In the local wholesale district, where conditions are not so bad, and promise not to be, the trouble in the West is believed to be due to underbuying and overselling. Local jobbers, being closer to the heart of things, are said quite generally to have avoided the probability of shortage this season by making their initial commitments as liberal as possible. One of the best-posted men in the market predicts that the "scramble" for corporation fabrics has not yet begun in earnest, and will not until prices are made later in the year for next Spring's goods. Not only will prices on Spring stuff be much higher than at present, according to this merchant, but if conditions do not change for the better there will scarcely be enough merchandise to supply the initial needs of the wholesalers.

Mohairs May Run Short.

Although the more popular-priced mohairs are figuratively just getting into their stride so far as the jobbing end of the trade is concerned, there are already rumors heard that they may run short. The goods in question are said really to be more on the brilliantine order than on the mohair, but to all intents and purposes they can be and are passed as mohairs. They require a wool that will take as pretty high lustre, and the possibility of a shortage is said to lie in the fact that wool which answers to the requirement is beginning to get scarce. The supply of popular-priced wool brocades is beginning to dwindle as a result of the good business being done on them with the retail trade, and higher prices are in sight. In fact, in at least one quarter an advance of 5 cents a yard on these goods is scheduled for the very near future.

Gray Goods Trading Small.

Trading could hardly be any quieter than it was in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers were still trying to break the market with bids of less than 5⅝ cents for April-May deliveries of 20,000 pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s, but they failed. In fact, orders for about 5,000 pieces of these goods were placed at the full price. All the way through the rest of the market, both sides were marking time. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

What About Wool Sweaters?

There is a knit goods wholesaler in this market who is willing to wager anything short of an automobile that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the goods called for by orders now on the books of the wool sweater manufacturers will not be delivered for the Fall season. This applies particularly to the cheaper and more popular-priced lines. "The trouble," he says, "is that there will not be enough wool to go around. Already the yarn men are paying very high prices for their stock, even the big ones that buy on long contracts. This means that yarns are going to be scarce and high, which means the same thing, in turn, for the finished goods. Most of the manufacturers have oversold, I believe, and a quarter to a half of the orders they now have will go unfilled unless a remarkable change for the better comes at once. This does not seem probable. The fact is that the wholesalers hold the bulk of existing sweater stocks at the present. I have had mill men come to me and try to buy back, at full prices, goods they had sold me earlier in the year. Naturally, I refused. The retailers are virtually eating sweaters up, especially those who have graduated from the 'doubting Thomas' class. This applies to real and fibre silk sweaters also."

BRIDGE TRAFFIC INCREASES.

The Williamsburg Structure, Figures Show, Is Most Popular.

A steady increase in the traffic on the East River bridges, although there was some decrease in the Brooklyn Bridge last year, was shown by a report made by the Bridge Department and given out yesterday by the Public Service Commission. In 1912 the daily traffic over the bridges was 559,591; in 1913, 742,992; in 1914, 763,082; in 1915, 804,146.

The Williamsburg Bridge is now the most popular. In twenty-four hours last year 355,561 passenger passed over it, which was an increase of about 8,000 over 1914, when the daily travel was 327,134.

Travel over Brooklyn Bridge in 1915 was 243,617 a day, a falling off of about 50,000 from the 293,706 a day in 1914. This was probably accounted for by the opening of the Centre Street Loop and the Fourth Avenue Brooklyn subways, which had increased the travel over the Manhattan Bridge from 52,395 a day in 1914 to 111,314 in 1915.

The Queensboro Bridge also showed some increases in 1915, from 89,847 in 1914, to 98,654 last year.

CUTTING DOWN DISCOUNTS.

Alleged Method of Undervaluing Automobile Ball Bearings.

Reappraisement Board 1 of the General Appraisers yesterday settled a dispute of long standing regarding the discounts to be allowed on a large number of invoices covering automobile ball bearings. The shipments ranged from May, 1914, to Jan. 11, 1915, and were sold to many of the leading American automobile manufacturing concerns.

Government officials yesterday said that the case just disposed of by the board was a striking example of the methods of German cartels in the matter of "dumping" goods with a view to stifling domestic competition. The method was, it appeared, to invoice the goods at a fairly representative price for similar merchandise selling in Germany at the date of export, and then, when making entry at the Custom House, claim a heavy discount from the invoiced or entered values. Care was taken in entering the bearings at a fair price in order to avoid additional duties and accruing penalties at the hands of the customs men, the chief reliance being on the heavy discounts to be allowed from the entered values by the authorities.

The customs officials cut down the discounts in drastic fashion. The outcome was an appeal for a review of the New York Collector's action.

The board handed down a decision cutting off some of the discounts. In the case of the Erste Automatische Gussstahlkugelfabrik of Schweinfurt, the reduction was from 56 to 50 per cent., and in that of Fichtel & Sachs from 54 and 2 to a straight discount of 50 per cent.

Why Soap Remains Cheap.

Though nearly everything consumed or worn or used by the human family has risen tremendously in price as a result of conditions arising directly or indirectly from the European war, it costs no more to keep clean than it ever did, says Weekly Drug Markets, for soap is one of the few articles depending upon chemical processes for its manufacture that has not advanced in price. Aside from a slight increase in some of the imported toilet soaps, due largely to the increased cost of transportation, soap is just where it was before the war. All of the raw materials used in soap-making are tremendously high, but soapmakers have been making sufficient profit from the sale of glycerin to offset any losses on soap. Glycerin before the war was a by-product of soap. Now it may truthfully be said that soap is a by-product of glycerin. Glycerin has been made in such large quantities for conversion into nitro-glycerin to fill war orders and for other technical purposes that the soapmakers have been producing more soap lye than is needed even in a civilized, soap-using nation. Hence soap is as cheap as ever.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The American Ambassador at Santiago, Chile, reports that a New York company has secured the contract from the Chilean State Railways for a complete equipment of machinery for the large railway shops that are to replace the various scattered old repair shops now in existence. The contract amounts to approximately $750,000 United States currency.

The total value of silk imports received at this port for the five weeks ended March 31 amounted to $5,591,371, against $4,421,905 for the same period last year. Imports of hat bandings fell off, and receipts of spun silk or schappe silk yarns amounted to $623,621, as compared with $322,121 for the period last year. The total imports of dutiable goods amounted to $3,977,688, as against $2,770,687 last year.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ROSENZWEIG BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rosenzweig Brothers, Inc., jewelry, 15 Maiden Lane, by Adolph Goldsmith & Son, $1,900; Edward J. Ducasse, $768, and Gustav Leicht, $67. Judge Hand appointed Charles Greenhall receiver.

M. S. FERSKO, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. S. Fersko, Inc., jewelry, 44 Nassau Street, by L. Newman, a creditor, for $500 on an assigned claim. Judge Hand also granted an order for the examination of Julius Pezenik, President, and Max S. Fersko, Treasurer of the company, to ascertain what has become of the proceeds from the stock of jewelry sold at auction a month ago.

NATIONAL CHIROPODIST SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Chiropodist Supply Company, Inc., of 35 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Leo J. Reuther, $973; Maurice M. Lisso, $41, and William Wolf, Co., $25.

BROADWAY ARENA CORPORATION, INC., restaurant, 1,980 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $103,273, of which $96,000 is contingent on the lease of the place, and assets of $1,055.

HARRY KRAM, braids, 295 Lafayette Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $22,111 and assets of $3,650.

KRAUS HAND & POWELL, INC., dresses, 12 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,209 and assets of $12,535.

HOROWITZ BROTHERS, delicatessen, 2,804 Eighth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,629 and assets of $925.

FREDERICK BECK & CO.—At a meeting of creditors yesterday Robert N. Graves, Ezra P. Prentice, and Clifford G. Ludwigh were elected trustees to continue the business thirty days.

MORRIS SCHIFF & CO., INC., jewelry, 82 Nassau Street, has assigned to Edward A. Ducasse.

FRANK L. COLE, INC., women's suits, 7 West Forty-fifth Street, has assigned to Frank L. Schneider.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Allonlo, Philippo—People, &c.	$410.00
Avidan, Henry G.—S. H. Spear	137.25
Allison, John W.—F. V. Calder et al.	345.39
Alt Realty Co.—M. Donegan	1,132.84
Bromberg, Adolf and Annie—Prudential	
Condensed Milk Co., Inc.	209.63
Bogel, Abraham D.—M. A. Schmid	547.41
Boas, or Baas, Frank—Friedman & Co.	275.98
Biddle, Thomas W., Jr.—J. F. Robertson	219.31
City of New York and Arthur J. Brodbelt, Gordon	984.13
Conner, Joseph F.—Dinock & Fink Co.	236.31
Cort Film Corporation—P. Feickert	220.36
Dickey, Parker M.—S. Sencer	5,140.42
Dougherty, Russell K.—J. A. Van Rensselaer	266.14
Du Chette, Marie—L. Schreiber	10,160.45
Ehrreich, William, and Samuel Brand—Cohn, Brown & Co., costs	964.27
Ernst, Gustav—E. S. Meeks	251.61
Erie Railroad Co.—J. Fallon	1,130.53
Greenwald, Morris, and Nathan Zilen—L. Schenfeld	534.41
Gordon, Fred B.—New York Railways Co., costs	109.88
Gurreri, Giuseppe, and Marietta Livrera—V. Lo Presti	286.61
Goeke, James F.—Kolesch & Co.	150.71
Gerlach, John E.—E. F. Callan	3,363.28
Harryman, Clinton D.—V. V. Lobedjeff	202.47
Hopgood, Thomas H.—G. E. Green	1,820.25
Harrison, William A.—S. Aldrich	208.41
Holben, Alfred Co.—M. Miller, Inc.	123.17
Horowitz, Samuel and Saul—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.	113.08
James, George S.—F. W. Blauvelt et al.	745.41
Jenkins, Janaro E.—S. Hoke et al.	833.59
J. C. Covey, Inc.—Rival Raincoat Co.	139.06
Keane, John T.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland	305.55
Kimmerle, August—B. Richter et al.	613.51
Kanz, David—A. Langer	147.16
Leonardi, Arturo—People, &c.	200.00
Mucci, Nicholas—G. Tomasulo	118.73
McLaughlin, John—F. D. Gulliver	181.14
Minton, Maurice M.—Gulf Refining Co.	207.55
Mack, James P.—F. Donnelly	615.40
Mallory, Harry C.—J. F. Connolly	506.42
Mondschein, Nathan—A. Medal	800.00
McNally, Harry—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore	255.74
Mason Seaman Transportation Co.—American Leather Mfg. Co.	804.64
Mildred, Beardsley, Ill. Co.—M. Margarill	288.99
Nosworthy, Bart—Hotel Earle, Inc.	167.59
Natowitz, Bernhard—People, &c.	200.00
O'Brien, Joseph—Bronx Taxicab Co., costs	108.03
Navarra, Giovanni—N. Y. Railways Co., costs	113.58
Olendorff, Siegfried—Puritan Holding Co.	149.41
Phelan, Frank S.—Chas. H. Scammell Inc.	105.57
Phillips, David, and Jacob Miller—P. S. O'Hara	579.63
Pasinsky, Rachel L. and Harry, ex'rs.—C. H. Young et al.	2,688.67
Rosenzweig, Alfred, Max and John, and Rosenzweig Bros., Inc.—Sinnock & Sherrill	205.49
Shultz, Harry, and Abraham Feuer—Fried, Mendelson & Co.	246.80
Ruszitz Co.—F. Blumenthal Co.	295.77
Richards, Frank—Eastern Merchandise Co., Inc.	479.72
Rochford, Thomas—A. J. & J. J. Mc-Collum, Inc.	341.10
Runkle, Maurice—C. A. Bryan	334.77
Reiss, Gosle—Sherman National Bank of N. Y.	266.21
Smith, John W., and Gilchrist Stewart—M. L. Shepard	585.18
Seminole Distilling & Distributing Co., & Felix Prince—New Netherland Bank of N. Y.	2,653.20
Same—Same	3,642.24
Simpson, Chawford Corp.—W. Gamble	250.00
Simonelli, Giacome V.—Firemen's Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.	6,151.73
Treslow, Raphael, Isidor Lieberman, & Mayer Rothman—W. Raskin	220.95
Tilall, Lucien A.—Newsome	1,535.99
Thomas, Abraham, and William—W. Avidan	317.93
Tresilan, Leonard P., and Peter H. Schleffer—Oswego Light & Power Co.	133.93
Union Consolidated Realty Co.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	2,704.48
West, A. Lincoln—D. F. Cooney & Co.	145.91
Wallach, Samuel—M. Mindlin	331.92
Watts, Annie S.—Charles & Co.	462.91
Wurster, Daniel—Grueby Faience & Tile Co.	104.90
Welcome Guest Pub. Co., Inc.—A. A. Ochs	188.53
Warshafsky, Samuel—N. D. Light, costs	133.88
Willis, William A.—R. H. Huvelle	146.41
Watson, John C.—Bohemian Benevolent & Prot. Ass'n., costs	117.18
Welch, Ambrose L.—Greenpoint National Bank of Brooklyn	557.02
Zwerdling, Abraham—I. Blumberg	420.34
Frazin & Oppenheim—City of N. Y.	473.79
Hazen, George H.—Same	1,234.03
Jones-Keyser Co.—Same	133.85
Kahn, Louis, Jr.—Same	267.22
Koch, Frank—Same	139.58
International Construction Co.—Same	265.33

In Bronx County.

Becker, George—Muenzen Specialty Co.	$23.11
Cook, Elizabeth—Mason & Hanger Co., Inc.	108.08
Cook, Frederick—Same	108.08
Fleischer, Philip L.—H. A. Landgrebe	100.33
Fox, William—S. Levin	28.72
Imbrognio, Blanche—L. Imbrognio	35.00
Katz, Sam—D. Rothblum	169.46
Katzman, Max—J. Karx	321.91

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TRUST COMPANIES' GAINS.

Resources Show Enormous Increase in Last Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—An enormous growth for the first three months of this year in the resources of the eighty-two trust companies which make regular reports to the State Banking Department is shown in a statement made public here today by State Superintendent of Banks Richards. According to this statement, these companies on March 17 had total resources of $2,605,112,751, an increase of $72,219,966 over their aggregate resources on Dec. 31 last year, and $864,514,314 since Dec. 24, 1914.

The deposits increased $27,904,169, totaling $2,228,481,280 on March 17. From Jan. 1 to March 17 stock and bond investments increased $37,144,007.

PARIS EXCHANGE DROPS.

New Low Record for Checks at 6.05 —Discount Rate 17 Per Cent.

Paris exchange continued yesterday the downward progress which has been in evidence for a fortnight, and created a new low record for checks at 6.05. This represented a decline of about 1¼ centimes for the day, and established the rate at a discount of nearly 17 per cent, from the normal quotation of 5 francs 18 centimes to the dollar. The market showed a decidedly weak tone until the close of business, and numerous bankers predicted that the receding movement would extend further.

In banking quarters it was said that economic conditions affecting France were the chief factors of influence on franc quotations. The nation is buying a great part of its goods abroad, and is exporting little. As a result of this, the sterling rate in Paris has also been moving against France. Yesterday cables from Paris said the pound sterling was worth 28 francs 84 centimes, compared with a normal figure of slightly less than 25 francs.

The delay in completing a new loan in this country is believed to be militating against the market for French exchange. The financial district has long been awaiting a loan of $200,000,000, but nothing final has been decided upon by local bankers and representatives of the French Government at yet.

SEES FOREIGN TRADE SLUMP

Leslie M. Shaw Warns Business Men of Conditions After War.

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, at a luncheon of the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway, yesterday, warned more than 200 business men and others of a slump in trade conditions in foreign markets following the war. He said that, taking England as an example, our products would not be in such enormous demand as most of us at present assume they will be. At the same time, Mr. Shaw said, that, following the war, there would be a new world, commercially, financially, and perhaps socially. He warned the business men, however, not to be too optimistic about their prospects in the conditions that would pertain in the future.

"When the boys come out of the trenches," said Mr. Shaw, "they will produce more food than is being produced now, and the immediate result the result will be that the United States' imports into England will be much less. The conditions following the war will be the same as when the boys came back from the civil war."

The speaker severely criticised the navy. "We sent our fleet around the world to make an impression," he said, "and we did make an impression. Everybody in the world knew that we had to hire twenty-seven foreign ships to take along the coal for the fleet.

STEEL MARKET QUIETER.

New Buying Reported Lighter—Manufacturers Well Supplied.

The familiar tale of recent weeks is still being told in steel trade circles, that of a demand greater than plant facilities are equal to. The Iron Age says:

There is the same urgent demand upon the mills for the delivery of steel, a good deal of it overdue, but the market is less feverish and new buying is lighter. Manufacturing consumers are covered for some months ahead and the fear of not being able to get material for their operations in the second half of the year is less a factor.

Rail sales for 1917 have brought some mills to the point of having disposed of all the rails that can be rolled from the steel apportioned to them for the full first half of 1917 and in one or two cases further. More attractive prices will be coming along late this year and early next year and the rail mills will share in its output. Meanwhile developments point, not to fluctuating prices for rails, but to a new stabilized basis, beginning with May, ranging $3 or $4 a ton above the $30 level for open hearth rails.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Operating considerations at this time are receiving more serious attention than market matters. When a mill is full it is not difficult to ascertain, for some of the mills already have found that they are oversold on their expected production for the current year. While production is enormous, some of the mills have not been able to bring it up to what they had anticipated, as shortages of labor, delays in new construction, and repair materials, &c., are playing their part. There is a very heavy demand now in the market for steel for last-half delivery from munition manufacturers, and the latter are in serious danger of not being able to get all they will require in view of the prior obligations of the works.

Woolworth Stock Goes to 8 Per Cent

The F. W. Woolworth Company, which operates the five and ten cent stores, declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday on the common stock, an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent. The establishment of the stock on an 8 per cent. annual basis did not surprise the Street, as earnings in recent months have displayed a steady expansion. Four years ago the common stock dividend was 4 per cent. The dividend will be paid June 1 to shareholders of record April 26.

RESORTS.
NORTHERN STATES.
The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.
There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

GREENWICH INN
and Cottages Accommodating 200
Opens May 30th
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
On the Water, 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf. Tennis. Bathing. Boating. Delightful Ballroom. Excellent Orchestra. Saddle Horses.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
New York Office, 22 East 34th St. Telephone 407 Murray Hill.
Make Reservations Now.

SPRUCE CABIN INN—Where you CAN catch trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Garage. Saddle horses. All amusements. Season opens April 14th. Bkit. Cresco Station, Lack. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike; Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Heavyweight Season is Drawing to a Close.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The week under review has been quiet but firm. It is a tremendously sound situation, as one dealer put it. Fine wools are being sought because the heavyweight season is drawing to a close, and manufacturers will wish to send out their samples of lightweight goods before long.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market prices have advanced. Reorders are likely to be taken at much higher prices. It is believed that overbuying has taken place, and a large cancellation probably will be made.

"The cotton goods market is in a satisfactory position. Manufacturers are gradually becoming better sold than they have ever been. There have been slight advances in some cases on ordinary fabrics. There is still a large and steady demand for almost all sorts of cotton. Generally speaking, the heavy fabrics are in a better position than the medium weights, and fine fabrics are possibly in an even better position than the heavyweights. There has been a large sale of duck and a particularly large one on various styles of colored fabrics."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Currency Depreciation Not a Matter for Reappraisement.

Goods with a salable value cannot be regarded under the tariff law as free of duty as "samples of no commercial value." The John Shillito Company, Cleveland, imported various samples of rugs of different grades. The samples were returned for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. as "parts of carpets woven whole for rooms." The importers testified that the merchandise consisted of manufacturers' samples showing qualities and patterns, orders being taken from them for rugs of the sizes desired. It was further testified that there was no way of disposing of them except possibly as bath rugs and for a comparatively small price. Judge Brown, overruling the protest, said the article had a salable value.

Several protests were filed against the Collector's classification of merchandise as wool cloth or manufactures of wool with duty at 35 per cent., the claim being that the goods were properly dutiable as fabrics at 25 or 30 per cent. No samples of the fabrics were before the board, and no evidence was introduced in support of the claims made. The board decided that the action of the classifying officer was probably correct and overruled the claims. The importers included R. H. Macy & Co., R. F. Lang, and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

In reversing appraising officials of the port yesterday, Judge Fischer decided that currency depreciation was not a matter for reappraisement. This was in a case of thrown silk from F. Desgorge & Co. of Lyons, shipped from France Dec. 13 last and received here Dec. 31. The contract of purchase showed that the price paid for the merchandise was 45.82 francs net per kilo, and that the price so agreed upon was to be paid in this country at the rate of .193 cents American currency to the franc. Appraiser Sague claimed that the proper market value was 60 francs per kilo, the having arrived at that value by converting the purchase price into American currency at the depreciated rate for French currency prevailing on the date of shipment and reconverting the result into French currency. Judge Fischer reversed the Appraiser with the statement that "the difference, therefore, on this basis is due merely to currency depreciation, which is not a matter for reappraisement. Sixty francs of the lower exchange value is equal to 45.82 francs gold."

INDORSE COURT HOUSE PLAN

Board of Trade and Transportation Urges Building at Once.

While several members expressed disapproval of the site and type of building proposed for the new Court House, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday at its regular monthly meeting approved a resolution urging the completion of the structure as proposed by the Court House Board. S. V. V. Huntington, President of the board, presided.

William McCarroll, ex-Public Service Commissioner and Chairman of the board's Committee on City Affairs, proposed the resolution favoring the construction of the Court House at the reduced estimated cost of $7,500,000. The resolution deprecated any delay or change of plan. At the same time it was recommended that arrangements be made by which the payments for the building shall be made by issuing long term bonds. The resolution concluded: "It is the opinion of this board that it would place an unjust burden upon the taxpayers of today to make a charge upon the budget for such permanent improvement."

$72,933,633 IN BUILDING.

Figures Are for March in 85 Leading Cities of the Country.

In spite of the steady advance in the prices of all kinds of materials, ample evidence of well-maintained activity in the building industry throughout the country generally is provided by the statistics for March, total permits taken out for new construction, according to reports received by Dun's Review from the building departments of eighty-five leading cities in the United States, call for the expenditure of $72,933,633, as against $63,390,427, an increase of 15.1 per cent, as compared with the same month last year.

Favorable conditions, on the whole, apparently prevail at New York city, the total at that centre being $13,946,438, which is 10.3 per cent. more than the $12,639,102 reported for March a year ago. Some falling off appears in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Richmond, but these losses are little more than nominal and are far more than offset by substantial improvement in Manhattan and Queens.

Strong Demand for Wool.

LONDON, April 12.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 6,500 bales. The selection was better, and there was a strong demand at firm prices. Merinos ranged from unchanged to 6 per cent. higher on Russian and French buying. Crossbreds showed a hardening tendency.

Not "Printed Matter."

The American Express Company imported printed reproductions of paintings on cotton canvas which were assessed for duty at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton." The printing was done by a secret process. The express company claimed the merchandise to be dutiable at 15 per cent. as "printed matter" and appealed to the Board of General Appraisers. In a decision yesterday the board held that the pictures in controversy were not covered by the term and the Collector was affirmed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light s. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs.; warmer in n. and e. Fri. probably fair; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.

Lower Mich.—Rain Thurs. Fri. probably fair; cooler in s. w.; moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

La., Ark., Tenn., Ky., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., unsettled in s. Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri. in n. and w.

Mo.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; cooler.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in s. and cen. Thurs., and in e. Fri.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in s. Thurs.; warmer Fri.

Iowa.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in e. Thurs.; warmer Fri.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs., with cooler in e. and cen.; Fri. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. fair.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper West Side Property Sold to Builders for Improvement With Apartment Houses—Standard Oil Company Buys Brooklyn Block—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

A west side deal yesterday, in Seventy-fifth Street, will probably lead to the erection of another tall apartment hotel in that active apartment house centre. The property sold includes the two private residences at 136 and 138 West Seventy-fifth Street, fronting 42 feet by 102 feet, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. They have been purchased by the Afton Holding Company, Claude Carpenter Pinney, President, which is negotiating a resale of the plot to a builder, for a thirteen-story hotel structure.

The house at 136 was sold by Martha Lemon, and the one at 138 by the Wilmore Realty Company. The former house had not changed hands in twenty-five years. The block is now occupied entirely by private homes.

The property was sold through Electus T. Backus.

Builders Buy in Upper Manhattan.

An upper Manhattan deal which will result in a large apartment house improvement has been closed in the sale to builders, by the Grenco Company, of the vacant plot on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 186th Street, 64.10 by 175. The projected improvement includes a row of high-class houses. The plot is a portion of the old Haggerty estate.

In the immediate vicinity, the vacant lot at 507 West 181st Street, 25 by 170, extending through to 182d Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, has been purchased from Mrs. Emma S. Moore by Wesslau Brothers, owners of the adjoining six-story apartment house at 509 and 511 West 181st Street.

Standard Oil Company Buys Brooklyn Block.

The Standard Oil Company has increased its Brooklyn holdings by the purchase of 119 to 127 Second Street, five tenements, covering a plot 129.10 by 90.5 feet, on the corner of Bond and Second Streets. Several weeks ago the company purchased the adjoining site, owned by the Frank-Bryon Company, at the northwest corner of Gowanus Canal and Second Street.

This last purchase gives the company control of the entire block, having a frontage on Gowanus Canal of 290 feet, 470 feet on First and Second Streets, and 180.10 on Bond Street. Joseph P. Day negotiated both transactions.

East Side Dwelling Deal.

The five-story dwelling at 41 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2, between Madison and Park Avenues, has been purchased by Mrs. Moses T. Campbell from Samuel Kempner. In part payment the buyer gave a residence adjoining the Westchester County Club grounds.

Operators Buy Tenement.

The five-story tenement at 769 Second Avenue, 24.8 by 80, adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-first Street, has been sold by the Benenson Realty Company to Lowenfeld & Frager. William J. Fleming & Co. were the brokers.

$19,500 for 156 Henry Street.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the St. Vincent's Hospital to sell 156 Henry Street, 26 by 100, to the Minsker Independent Old Men's Benevolent Association for $19,500.

Bronx Sales.

The plot, 75 by 136, on the west side of Third Avenue, twenty-one feet north of 184th Street, has been purchased by the Metropolitan Roofing Supply Company from Charles A. Flammer through Montgomery & Son. It will be improved with a five-story loft structure.

A plot, 102 by 37, on the west side of the Concourse, between 174th and 175th Streets, at the proposed extension of Clifford Place, has been sold by John Pfluger for Merle I. St. John.

Brooklyn.

Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, has sold the one-family brick semi-detached dwelling, 2,071 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway, to I. Cohen, at a price said to have been $6,000.

Louis Gold and Samuel Teplitz sold to an investor the three three-story store buildings at 703, 705 and 721 Flatbush Avenue.

Henry Rockmore has sold the following two-story brick dwellings, each on a lot 18 by 116, to Joseph R. Walter, 317 Eldert Lane; James A. MacNaught, 325 Eldert Lane; Mary A. Schlieger, 327 Eldert Lane; Alfred C. Boycen, 329 Eldert Lane, and to George T. Wolf, 337 Eldert Lane.

Frank A. Seaver sold fourteen lots on the northeasterly corner of Twentieth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and two lots on the north side of Seventieth Street, 180 feet east of Twentieth Avenue, for Fannie F. Quinn, to an investor.

The three-story tenement, 1,718 Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by Meister Builders to an investor.

Long Island.

The Wilhelmina Brockman farm, located on Elwood Road, south of Northport; Long Island, has been purchased by Sarah Beatrice Devine of New York City. Mrs. Devine expects to make extensive alterations. Theodore S. Hall was the broker.

New Jersey.

A. Hall Berry, who has recently bought the Prentiss residence property on Warren Place, Montclair, has purchased the vacant property on the northeast corner of Clinton Avenue and Warren Place, and added it to his recent residential purchase. F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair were the brokers in the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

Jardine Matheson & Co., for years located at 63 Wall Street, have leased their second floor of the Madison Avenue Building, 25 Madison Avenue, comprising about 15,000 square feet, for their import and export department. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. and Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

The rental department of the Bush Terminal Company reports the following leases for space in its model loft buildings in Brooklyn: William Derrenbacher, 5,945 square feet; Kesey Textile Corporation, 10,647 square feet; John Wood Manufacturing Company, 4,832 square feet; Marcus Ward, Inc., 8,000; Cafab Products Company, 9,048 square feet; Rafael del Castillo & Co., 4,771 square feet; T. N. Dissosway & Co., 6,406 square feet; Eugene C. Baeck, 10,302 square feet, and Vacuum Oil Company, 7,500 square feet.

Manheimer Brothers have leased for the Acme Mortgage Company the store at 146 to 152 Eleventh Avenue to J. Carani for a term of years.

Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have leased for M. L. & C. Ernst the entire six-story building located at 155 and 157 West Thirty-fourth Street to M. H. T. Tierney.

Realty Notes.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has obtained the general contract for the construction of a fifteen-story office building, 71 by 91, at 60 to 64 Liberty Street, for the 60 Liberty Street Company, William H. Barnum, President. Cross & Cross, the architects, estimate the cost at $300,000.

The old Atlantic Garden property, 50 Bowery, with tenements running through to Elizabeth Street, which has been scheduled at foreclosure sale for several weeks, was formally withdrawn yesterday in the Vesey Street room. Action was brought by the Columbia Trust Company to recover a judgment of $105,000.

David Porter has given up his offices at 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, where he has been for twenty-two years, and has moved to 215 Montague Street.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

F. V. Calder of the firm of Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, which dissolved recently, has opened offices at 2,010 Broadway.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, held at the offices of the corporation, 120 Broadway, yesterday, the following Directors were elected: T. C. du Pont, L. L. Dunham, J. A. Haskell, L. J. Horowitz, B. B. McAlpin, George T. Mortimer, and P. E. Wilson.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 50½, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, 75x100 to Elizabeth St. (22 to 28) x 100x100x25x100; 4 three story Atlantic Garden and six and three story tenements; withdrawn.

157th St, 2nd West, n s, 622 ft w of 7th Av, 18x109.11, five-story dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Emma J. Krueger et al.; Wilson M. Powell, attorney; Thomas Gilleran, referee; due on judgment, $11,747.89; taxes, &c., $249.74; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

Lawrence Av, e s, 57.5 ft s of Graham Square, 25x163.5 to Graham Square x40.1x72, vacant; New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Joseph A. Powers et al.; Robert H. Bergman, attorney; Isidor Sliver, referee; due on judgment, $651.00; taxes, &c., $769.88; to the plaintiff for $500.

Napier Av, 4,282, e s, 489.9 ft n of road from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Station, 50x100, two-story dwelling; Tremont Building and Loan Association against Joseph A. Powers et al.; Action 3; Friend & Friend, attorneys; J. Fairfax McLaughlin, referee; due on judgment, $8,350.67; taxes, &c., $377.88; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Bruner Av, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 17x100, vacant, to the plaintiff for $1,600; also

Edenwald Av, s s, 250 Gunther Av, 25x101.2 to 253d st x32.3x121.4, vacant; Harman Co. against Jennie Evalenko et al.; Robert C. Durland, attorney; James F. Donnelly, referee; due on judgment, $38,534.96; taxes, &c., $1,450.83; to the plaintiff for $750.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Broadway, s w corner of Academy St, 108x 125x irregular, vacant; R. D. W. Post against Josiah Freedman et al.; P. da M. Foster, attorney; due, $38,534.96; taxes, &c., $3,900.

By Joseph P. Day.

224 St, 321 and 323 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 44.6x98.9, two three-story buildings; Seamen's Bank for Savings against A. L. Goldsmith et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $61,496.34.

23d St, 122 to 126 West, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, three four-story buildings and stores; also 119 West 22d St, abutting, 16.8x 99.9, three-story building and stores; same against J. M. Gordon et al.; same attorneys; due, $228,574.82.

Ludlow St, 87, w s, 112.7 ft n of Broome St, 26.1x87.6, five-story tenement and stores; Foreign Missions of Reformed Church against Jacob Volk et al.; W. H. Van Steenbergh, attorney; due, $26,823.21; taxes, &c., $625.72.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

10th Av, n e corner of 146th St, for a four-story store and loft building, 100x103.3; W. W. Astor, 431 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $85,000.

Webster Av, s w corner of 195th St, for a one-story brick store, 30x100; Thira Realty Co., Christiane Hoehn, 2,551 Marion Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fordham Road, n s, 200 ft e of Webster Av, for a one-and-one-half-story frame tennis house, 25x50; Fordham University, Rev. D. Mulry, on premises, President, owner; Walter C. Martin, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Barretto St, s s, 132 ft e of Oak Av, for a one-story concrete stable, 27x50; Mary K. Meyers, 822 Manida St, owner; John H. Meyers, 822 Manida St, architect; cost, $800.

Marion Av, w s, 97.66 ft n of 184th St, for a one-story brick garage, 12x21; David Fried, 2,831 Marion Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

191st St, n s, 330 ft w of Hughes Av, for a one-story frame garage, 9x14; Raffaele Conleboro, 577 East 191st St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $200.

26th St to 29th St, 1st Av, and East River, for a six and ten story hospital building, 176x224; Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of City of New York, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects.....$800,000

Prescott Av, n s, 100.10 ft e of Bolton Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19x45; J. Marer, 647 Academy St, owner; M. Dinnebelt, 200 5th Av, architect.....$3,200

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, 975 to 979, to a six-story building; Zinwill Co., 15 Broadway, owner; W. 100 Staab, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

71st St, 121 East, to a three-story dwelling; P. and G. H. Smyth, 49 East 64th St, owners; Foster & Gade, 15 West 38th St, architects.....$15,000

109th St, 234 West, to a five-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect.....$9,000

Henry St, 116, and Madison St, 169, to a five-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect.....$9,000

Park Place, 72 and 76, and Barclay St, 71 and 73, to a five-story warehouse and lofts; George W. Bassett Estate, premises, owner; W. D. Sigler, 50 Church St, architect..$8,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 2,574, e s, 49.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x80; Minnie Helmsley and another to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, quitclaim, April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

8TH AV, 2,574, e s, 49.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x80; 8th Av, 2,570, e s, 74.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x80; Leona Holding Corporation to Enwil Holding Co., 505 8th Av, mtg $40,000, all liens, April 7; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, correction deed, all liens, April 11; same attorney...$1

ALLEN ST, 22 s s, 22x50.1; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 parts, mtg $13,500, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 230 Grand St.....$100

HENRY ST, 46, s s, 37.5 ft e of Catherine St, 25x100, (foreclosure, April 5, 1916); Albert S. Bard, referee, to Chas. H. Young, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Chas. T. Dunning, Goshen, N. Y., trustee, will of Geo. Bell, April 12; attorney, Albert Ritchie, 37 Liberty St.....$17,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, 6, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.6x56.8x37x79.2, (foreclosure, April 4); Chas. H. Murray, referee, to Henry F. Schwartz, Greenwich, Conn., April 11; attorneys, Rounds, H. D. & H., 62 Cedar St.....$20,000

MOTT ST, 41, w s, 25x98.6; Florence V. Burden to Le Roy D. Ball, 1,680 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, Dec. 7, 1914; address 290 Broadway.....$1

ORCHARD ST, 185, w s, 175.7 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 parts, mtg $28,500, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 230 Grand St.....$100

PARK AV, 888, w s, 86.5 ft s of 69th St, 18x81; Josephine W. D. Henry to Wm. Sloane, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV., w s, 20 ft s of 147th St., 18x88; Fred'k H. Man, executor, &c., William S. A. Fuller, to Charles B. Kaufmann, 327 Edgecombe Av, mtg $8,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,468 and 1,468, e s, 40.11 ft s of 184th St, 50x100; Louisa Eckhardt to Rembrandt Realty Co., 3,600 Broadway, mtg $31,000, March 31; attorneys, Luid & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 804-6, w s, 20 ft n of Horatio St, 38.3x72.11x38.3x70.3; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., trustee of will of Nazomi M. Andrews, to Frank S. McGraw, 1,081 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y., 1-3 part, all title, April 11; address 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel W. Andrews, South Kortright, N. Y., to same, 1-3 part, all title, b. and s. and c. a. g., April 11; address, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Milton L. Williams, Pasadena, Cal., to same, 1-3 part, all title, b. and s. and c. a. g., March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 80 ft s of Worth St, runs s 100 ft to n s of Thomas St xe 200x n 100x w 200 to e s of Church St x n 80 to s s of Worth St x w 375.1 to e s of West Broadway x s 80 to beginning; Mercantile Stores Corporation to the H. B. Claflin Corporation, 224 Church St, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1,200,000

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x100; West Eighty-second Street Realty Co. to Schuyler Square Realty Co., 3,520 Broadway, mtg $165,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$5,000

57TH ST, 222 East, s s, 308.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.9x92.4; Rose Breitbart to Morris Simon, 12 Cooper Square, April 1.....$100

57TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Mary F. Wickes to Henri Bendel, Inc., 10 West 57th St, April 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

58TH ST, 340-2 East, s s, 470 ft e 2d Av, 40x100.5 ft; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 parts, mtg $27,000, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 230 Grand St.....$100

99TH ST, 403 East, n s 75 ft e 1st Av, 25x74; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 parts, mtg $12,500, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 230 Grand St..$100

99th ST, 100 East, n s 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x74; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 parts, mtg $12,500, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 230 Grand St.....$100

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x 99.11; John A. Summers to Jessie Jacobs, 134 Laurel Av, Montreal, Canada, all liens, April 12; attorney, Aug. W. Gatzmayer, 3,210 3d Av.....$1,000

141ST ST, 208-210 West, s s, 163 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, (foreclosure, April 7, 1916); Chas. Weiser, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100.7x 99.11; Utility Realty Co. to Morgenthau Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $35,000, all li

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executors' Sale

ESTATE of MAX AMS, Dec'd.

Next Tuesday, April 18

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Modern Manufacturing Plant

AT

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

(At Columbus Av. Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y., W. & B. R. R.)

Property consists of several thoroughly modern semi-fireproof one and three story brick factory buildings in excellent condition, containing 54,170 sq. ft. floor area. Main building 278.2x42.4; permanent light on all sides; high ceilings; equipped with electric light, steam heat and 175 H. P. plant. Land comprises about 1½ acres.

64-66 North Moore St.
(Bet. Greenwich & Hudson Sts.)
ST. MARK'S LEASEHOLD,
expiring May 1, 1927. A 5-story and cellar brick loft building on a plot 50x87.6, subleased to one tenant; one freight elevator.

399 Washington Street
(Adj. Cor. Hubert Street.)
A 5-story and cellar brick loft building. One freight elevator. Size of lot 25x80.

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(and adjoining parcel)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A vacant corner plot 71x100x irregular and adjoining vacant plot, 60.5½x85.6½x irregular. To be sold separately.

Mt. Vernon Properties

N. E. Cor. North Columbus Ave. & School St.
A vacant plot, 50x114.

West Street
(110 feet north of N. W. cor. Stuyvesant Plaza.)
Two vacant plots, size 50x127 each.
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

E. S. North Columbus Av. and W. S. Hudson Av.
125.88 ft. north of Sidney Ave.
To be sold as 8 parcels.
Seven vacant plots and 1 plot improved with a 2½-story frame dwelling with 11 rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat and electricity. Average size of each plot about 50x125.

70% may remain on mortgage **5%** for three years at

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Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.

VINCENT ASTOR, Owner

Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.

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3-4-5 Rooms, 2 baths, $480 to $864
7 Rooms, 2 baths, Corner, $1,140

The Loyal
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Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
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7 Large, light rooms, bath
Only 1 apartment available
Elevator; telephone; all night service.
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5 and 6 rooms.....$960—$1,300
10-story fireproof apartment house; all outside, sunny rooms.
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One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
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N. E. Corner 77th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rent, $1,500.

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Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $40.
Only 3 Apts. to Rent.
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199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
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3-4-5-6 Rooms.....$25 to $45

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Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
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High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
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After the $2,000 **$34.04** *Pays Insurance, Taxes and Water Rate.*

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Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
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Tiled Roof, Nine Rooms, 2 Baths; Handsomely Decorated.

Large plot with well laid out grounds. Restricted.

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All-year home near Great South Bay, 45 minutes from city, for sale or rent, price low; over half an acre, large, handsome residence, convenient to station; foyer hall, lavatory, living room, large dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, large piazzas, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms, large attic for trunks; lighted by gas; big cellar under entire house; garden, trees, shrubs; streets lighted.

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I am compelled to sell my house of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, on large plot of ground; only 7 minutes' walk to Freeport Depot, only two blocks to large public school; great sacrifice; $4,500; paid $5,500 two years ago; first mortgage $2,500; second mortgage $1,100; $500 cash, balance $20 per month and interest; invalid mother to support and no income to keep up home. WIDOW, Box C 342 Times Downtown.

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Will take long term net lease.

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Full passenger and freight elevator service with separate entrance for freight.
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New eight-story Loft Building; absolutely fireproof, perfect light; high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators, good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission.
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The business is here now; you need not wait for the neighborhood to grow. Lease will be made for term of years at favorable rental.
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For rent unfurnished for two or more years.

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Stucco house with tile roof; 13 large rooms; living room, 17x31; 3 baths, lavatory; large fireplaces and closets; fine floors and trim; sleeping porch; all modern improvements. Barn to match, for horses and carriages or autos. Cow barn and chicken houses.

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House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

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6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
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Six large rooms and bath, all modern improvements, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, ¼ acre, high elevation; a dozen fruit trees and variety of berry bushes; fine view; commutation 8½c. on West Shore R. R.; going to Europe, so must sell. No reasonable offer refused; easy terms arranged.
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MANUFACTURERS—Newark, N. J.

We offer in the Kearny Section large and small acreage at low prices and on easy terms. R. R. siding. Financial assistance given. Workmen's houses on the property. Apply
MESSIMER & CARREAU, 101 Park Av., at 40th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$150 CASH NOW
AND 2 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, including garage. Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences; Sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy; full particulars.

H. D. DOUGLAS,
Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms, 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5056.

ON THE SOUTH SHORE.

Ideal modernized bungalows and dwellings, 5 to 8 rooms, to suit all tastes; city conveniences; heated; on large, ornamental plots; near and on water; fine bathing, boating, fishing; good society; 40 minutes out; terms to suit. IDEAL, 84 Times.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm, 248 W. 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 ON EASY TERMS
and 1st Mortgage of $4,500
Buys this NEW, ARTISTIC HOME
NEAR THE WATER.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths; Plot 186x177.
After the $2,000 Is Paid
$29.17 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rent.
Craftsman interior, walls panelled in hard wood, beamed ceilings; living room 27 feet long; large open fireplace. Full particulars from
E. A. MANCHESTER,
2 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.
Tel. 1523—Cort.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 80x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 20 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Commuter's Farm!

Details of a very choice little country estate for $7000, together with a map of Rockland County, will be sent by

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

Howard Goldsmith

will send you a map and tell you of something about to happen in

Rockland County !

Get it! 110 West 34th st.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE
IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ROCKIES
Away from the "War Zone"
3280 ACRE RANCH
Farm and Grazing Land.
Between Colorado Springs and Denver.
PRICE $75,000.
TWO MODERN HOUSES
TWO STREAMS
BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME OR STOCK RANCH
For particulars and further description, address
F. O. MORSE
1879 So. Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE HAVEMEYER BUILDING,
26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 26 Dey St. Entire Church St. block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre down town. Six passenger and one freight elevator.
Service of the highest standard.
W. B. Duncan, room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

Centre St., 202, 204.

Second loft, light, 6,500 square feet; will rent part or whole; modern fireproof building; two elevators; immediate possession. Inquire any broker or GEORGE S. DANIELS, 27 William. 'Phone 6080 Broad.

33 UNION SQ., BROADWAY, NEAR 16TH ST.
Modern Fireproof Building; 3 Elevators.
LIGHT SHOWROOM, 31x150.
LIGHT OFFICES, $30 AND UPWARD.
5 West 16th Street

Store to Let 20x50
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
14 Wall Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick
674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Rooms, 2 baths, $480 to $864
7 Rooms, 2 baths, Corner, $1,140

The Loyal
894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

324-328 WEST 51ST ST.
THE JEFFERSON
7 Large, light rooms, bath
Only 1 apartment available
Elevator; telephone; all night service.
SAMUEL FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

PICKEN COURT,
706 Riverside Drive.
5 and 6 rooms.....$960—$1,300
10-story fireproof apartment house; all outside, sunny rooms.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway and 105th Street.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

MANHATTAN—East

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 12. — Temperatures are above the normal generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and the weather is quite warm for the season over the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Somewhat cooler weather has overspread the Rocky Mountain region.

There have been light local rains during the last twenty-four hours in the North Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and at widely scattered points in the west plateau region. Fair weather was the rule over all other parts of the country.

Indications are that there will be local rains Thursday in the lake region and Thursday night or Friday in the interior of New York and New England. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperatures will rise Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Upper Ohio Valley. It will be cooler Friday in the Lower Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; probably local showers interior Friday; rising temperature.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday and Friday; probably local showers.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, warmer, Thursday; Friday, fair.

Western New York—Local rains Thursday and probably Friday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday, Friday, local rains.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	53	40	4 P. M.	62	56
6 A. M.	51	47	6 P. M.	61	56
9 A. M.	56	50	9 P. M.	55	49
12 M.	61	54	11 P. M.	52	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 2:15 A. M. Humidity 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
4:00—70 Rivington St.; M. Karnel	Slight
7:15—124 E. 104 St.; P. Glazer	Slight
8:45—183 Lewis St.; S. Strauss	Not given
9:35—237 St., bet. Kepler and Jerome Avs., (brush.)	not given	None
9:35—259 155 St.; not given	Slight
10:00—401 W. 15 St.; Nat. Biscuit Co.	Slight
11:00—329 Madison St.; S. Zaigor	Slight
P.M.	
12:10—501 W. 122 St.; J. Benedict	Slight
12:15—1,705 Bathgate Av.; S. Lenorsky	Slight
12:25—416 E. 81 St.; M. Heichler	$1,000
12:29—Bet. West Drive and wall, Central Park W. & 86 St., (bushes;) not given	None
1:00—15 Eldridge St.; Lena Burman	Slight
1:10—130-132 3 Av.; J. Tressen	Slight
2:00—West Drive & 79 St., Central Park, (brush)	Slight
2:25—346 E. 87 St.; A. Stein	Not given
3:55—142 E. B'way; K. London	Slight
6:00—862 Hunt's Point Av.; J. Richter	None
7:20—Stirling & Glebe Avs., (brush.) not given	None
7:30—77 Wash'n Pl.; not given	Not given
8:26—16-18 W. 112 St.; Mrs. Borick, Henry Shapiro, and M. Solomon	$725
9:25—156 Monroe St.; Lena Guenstein	Slight
11:15—103 E. 29 St.; E. Ramsey	None
11:20—9 Stone St.; Produce Exchange Building	None
11:30—514 E. 107 St.; Robt. Langreen	Slight
11:30—271 W. 73 St.; Dr. J. Fordyce	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists are announced: Wheelwright, all Boroughs—John Tischbein, August Krause, William Smith, Charles Juraska, Albert Givers, Charles Bachmann, A. Elz, P. Rosenstein, J. Neu.

Blaster, all Boroughs—Charles Dempsey, G. De Simone.

Nickel Plater, all Boroughs—Charles Billig, Joseph Carruba, Lawrence Kieffer, Laurence Casey.

Clock Repairer, all Boroughs—Patrick Toomey, Charles Zimmerman, A. Zenca.

Carriage Body Maker, all Boroughs—M. Rion, Joseph Hornbuckle.

Pattern Maker—James Barrett.

United States.

The commission announces for May 16 an examination for expert in scientific and practical agriculture, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $2,500 a year. The duties will be to analyze the best farm practice of successful scientific farmers and stock raisers; to assist in the demonstration work of county agents helping to organize it on an efficient basis from a practical business standpoint as well as from a scientific standpoint; to assist in writing and revising bulletins; to plan bulletins and statements for the agricultural press, and to aid in working out "project" methods of practical value to the farmer—a work requiring a high state of practical efficiency along the three lines of scientific agronomy, scientific farm management, and practical commercial farming. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Capt. F. W. Benteen, 12th Inf., will report to Brig Gen. W. L. Sibert, President of an army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination.

1st Lt. R. D. Johnson, Cav., recently promoted from 2d lt., 12th Cav., is assigned to the 12th Cav.

2d Lt. P. L. Ferron, C. A. C., is attached to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego for duty at the Aviation School.

Following officers are assigned as indicated: Maj. J. M. Jenkins, Insp. General (cav.), to 5th Cav., effective May 8; Capt. E. R. Tompkins, Q. M. C. (cav.), to 5th Cav., effective April 17, and 1st Lt. G. Grunert, cav., to 3d Cav., effective April 30. Resignation of 1st Lt. H. D. Kneedler, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. G. Coulter, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. G. T. Perkins, C. A. C., from May 5 to June 5, and Capt. G. L. Hicks, Jr., C. A. C., 3 months.

Navy.

Lt. R. B. Coffey, aid on staff of Commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, to the Rhode Island as Navigator.

Chief Gun. E. T. Stevenson, the Colorado, to the West Virginia.

Boatswain T. M. Buck, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston.

Gunner A. Anderson, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston.

Chief Machs. J. Bryce, the Hartford, May 1, to the Celtic, and L. T. Cooper, the Celtic, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, at New York Yard; Birmingham, at North River, New York; Burrows, at Whitestone Landing; Bushnell and Chester, at Boston Yard; Denver, at La Paz; Duncan, at Hampton Roads; Glacier, at Bocha Tecapan; Hercules, Mohawk, and Rocket, at Norfolk Yard.

Sailed—Kanawha, Norfolk Yard for Melville, R. I.; Monaghan, Key West for Norfolk Yard; Neptune, Lambert Point to Newport News; Nereus, Norfolk Yard for Chesapeake Bay; New Jersey, Guantanamo for Boston Yard, and the Panther, Key West for Hampton Roads.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education yesterday requested the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of $250,000 in corporate stock for fire prevention work in public school buildings.

The resolution fixing the sessions of the classes for crippled children from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. has been rescinded and permission has been granted to fix the hours of sessions for such children as local conditions seem to warrant.

The Board of Education Hall will be closed on Good Friday and Holy Saturday.

The pupils of the Julia Richman High School want a new school building. They say that time, labor, and money are wasted in scattering the school in buildings all over Manhattan.

A meeting to protest against the Pension bill will be held at 4 P. M. today at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

The Teachers' Pension Association has issued a circular giving reasons why the Pension bill should be opposed.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

ROSENBERGER, MAX, (June 21, 1915): net estate, $78,807, Gertrude, widow of decedent, received $1,868; Elvira T. R. Dreyfoos, daughter, $24,459; to Gerald S., son, $26,495; to Jack, son, $17,249; an annuity of $240 to Albert, a brother of decedent. Assets, one-half interest, $7,511, in the equity in 19 W. 86th St., appraised at $50,000; personality, $445; stocks and bonds, $13,204; one-half interest in Wallach & Co., jewelery, 87 Maiden Lane, $56,889.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 13: Patrol. J. J. Brangan, Bridge, to clerical and house duty; mutual, 8 A. M., April 16: Patrol. T. M. I. Reilly, 165, to 172 W. Boehm, 172, to 165; B. Du Bose, 167, motor cycle to bicycle duty; J. E. Asklund, 167, bicycle to motor cycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 173, to 13, B. H. squad, duty in office of Asst. Property Clerk, 20 days, 8 A. M., April 14; Patrol. W. F. Kirnan and V. Standing, 16, to B. I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., April 15; to 5 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., April 15: J. P. Dilge, 2; H. Spaeth, 168; E. W. Brownell, 159; J. J. Shortell, 278. Mounted Patrol. J. J. Conway, 275, to foot patrol duty, 15 days, 4 P. M., April 13.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. Graebem, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 25; A. Spitz, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 16; H. Ludeman, 25, 1 day, noon, April 23; F. Feers, 39, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., April 23; E. Beban, 39, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 23; W. Gleason, 43, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 26; J. L. Huelsenman, 43, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 16; B. Hozinsky, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., April 17; B. J. O'Connor, traffic div., sub-div. B, 1 day, 8:30 A. M., April 13; W. F. Clair, traffic div., sub-div. D, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 22; N. A. Grill, traffic div., sub-div. D, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 21.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Partner who will spend from $3,000 to $6,000 to market a new invention with basic patents; a wonderful and simple machine, absolutely new, and will be the base of a great commercial enterprise; the machines are absolutely perfect and unquestionably immediate demand in every city; profits are unlimited and will stand the most rigid investigation. For appointment to see machines and particulars, phone Bryant 7912, Mr. MacLean, mornings, before 11 o'clock.

Small manufacturing plant with plenty of orders desires increased capital to take care of business; absolute safety of investment; fullest investigation invited; will deal with principals only. Address O. N., Box 125 Times Downtown.

I will sell my interest in a paying skirt business, as I have other interests to take care of; for a salesman it would be a good proposition, as the other party is a practical manufacturer; $2,000 required. Skirts, 159 Times Downtown.

BRICK YARD.
ONE OF THE BEST IN N. E.
HALF INTEREST FOR QUICK SALE.
HAWLEY & LOCKE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A.A.—Man willing to invest $2,500 in an established newspaper and magazine business wanted; can obtain the appointment of an executive position with good salary. S 175 Times.

Sub-manufacturer of medium class of cloaks wants a partner, experienced salesman, with $2,000 to start direct trade; good opportunity for the right man. Answer P 34 Times Annex.

Salesman, with business ability, will invest several thousand dollars in manufacturing jobbing business. Write particulars. T 1 Times.

Wanted, French or German chef with $1,000 as partner in chop house. Address for interview, G. F. Greacen, 88 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

$40,000 will buy controlling interest in real estate proposition, securing net rental of $10,000. Tel. Murray Hill 7758.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale—A fair-sized corner department store, long established, located on densely populated avenue in the city; up-to-date merchandise; profits $9,000 to $10,000 yearly; reason, retirement; agents and brokers need not answer. For full particulars, address J 56 Times.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service, reasonable fees.
HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC.,
66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. Z 224 Times Annex.

Hustler with $3,500 wanted to enlarge high-class store. "Hardware," 3,525 Broadway.

Dry Goods Store—Est.; Ampere's best cor. Ampere Rity Co., East Orange, N. J.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Reports, Testing, Inspection, Estimates, &c. General Industrial Engineering Co., 207 Market St., R. 303, Newark, N. J.

Accountants.

AUDITING BOOKS is not often undertaken to discover frauds—sometimes it leads thereto. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., E. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 50c., $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Near Park Av.; parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished single and large rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home, refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electric light; Southern cooking.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

72D ST., 263-65 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, for family or four gentlemen; other rooms; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and single room; electricity, shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large, also medium, rooms, bath; moderate; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity, table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, small room; breakfast; those appreciating fine home surroundings.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room; $5. Ackermann.

86TH, 35 EAST.—Large front parlor to rent; running water, electricity.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 250, (cor. 35th St.)—For refined people; references exchanged; also parlor floor for doctor or dentist.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Running water; single, $3.50; two, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanaghs.

57TH ST.—Attractive suite, two or three rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone service; exclusive neighborhood. 9087 Plaza.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Good rooms; near "L," subway; electricity, telephone, showers; references. Sewell.

58TH, 334 WEST.—Nice, large room, adjoining bath; constant hot water; $8.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway, elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

69TH ST, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor; suitable doctor or studio; other rooms; private house.

70TH, 130 WEST. (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; private house.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms with bath, non-housekeeping; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 278 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, double; private house; subway express; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; attractive home; references exchanged.

159 WEST 75TH STREET.
Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

HOME wanted for 8-year boy. Protestant; state price and full particulars. T 8 Times.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN wants room, with breakfast, respectable family. If interested, apply to R. H., 87 Front St., City.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester.

BROWN LODGE, 17 Prospect St., New Rochelle, N. Y.—We appeal to the discriminating man and woman who are looking for a pleasant, quiet home.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 30 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"20 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes two furnished rooms (bedroom and parlor,) with private bath and service, exclusive entrance, electric light, telephone, near subway, between 42d and 96th. S. P., S 166 Times.

Lady wants attractive outside room, elevator building, near West 85th. P 64 Times Annex.

BACHELOR wants furnished room; moderate; state price, &c. Only Roomer, 2,711 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Locomobile, 1915, chassis, six cylinder, Model 38; like new; guaranteed same as Locomobile Co.; run less than ten thousand miles; bargain. Chadick De Lamater Co., 238 West 53d St.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and condition guaranteed; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland, 1914, touring car, in excellent condition; complete equipment, including electric lighting and starting system; $350. Djuguld Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Locomobile light touring, late model, perfect condition; electric starter and light; bargain. White's Garage, 512 West 57th St. Phone Greeley 215.

Brand new car, 1-3 off.
One-man tops, new, $25; runabout, $10.
Buick '16. Discount. Other late models.
20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway, near 55d.

Pierce-Arrow, 1911, 48, 6-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; top; good condition; $1,000. Inquire Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

1916 Springfield Sedan, Mitchell; must sacrifice; best condition; just overhauled; economical to operate; fully equipped. Drew, 3,614 Audubon.

$6,000 BENZ ROADSTER.
50 H. P., 4 passengers.
GRAND PRIZE GERMAN BAZAAR.
Reasonable. C. Spieth, 10 E. 33d St.

Packard (1915) Touring, 3-38.
Packard (1914) Runabout, like new, "38."
Packard (1915) Phaeton, 48 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

RENAULT, 40-60,
4 passenger, foredoor, victoria top, starting and lighting system; elegant bargain. M. Hart, Bretton Hall Hotel, B'way and 86th St.

Fiat 1915, 55 h. p., 4 passenger touring, wire wheels, electric starter and lights. Can be seen at Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 08th St. and Broadway.

Cadillac, 8 cylinder, 1916 chassis, for sale; run 600 miles; bargain. Walton Body Co., 110 West End Av.

EXCEPTIONAL 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Magnificent late model; electric self-starter and lighting; used 8 months; cost $2,200; accept $1,500. Owner, 305 West 19th, near Riverside.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packards, all models, new, used. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway, Columbus 5078.

1916 to 1912 Oldsmobiles—BIG SNAPS! 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St., (upstairs.)

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Silent Knight landaulet, luxuriously equipped; terms reasonable. Wassel, Lenox 8282.

Elegant limousine, day, week; monthly preferred; reasonable; owner drives. Jones, Columbus 9021.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Kary, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 8322.

New Packard "Six" Touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

For Hire.—Elegant automobile; reasonable. S., 2,274 Broadway.

Private Packard landaulet or touring cars by month or year. Schuyler 5403.

Automobile Instruction.

Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1123 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.—Special April-May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Supplies.

For Sale Cheap.—Fifteen Ansonia rain-vision wind shields, value $40 each; get our prices on seat covers for all makes of cars. Jacks, medallions, compound, horns, spark plugs, etc. Westchester Accessories Company, Inc., 1,777 Broadway, Room 429-31, New York City.

Automobiles Wanted.

Late three passenger; exchange express launch worth $1,000 or cash. C., 227 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM require experienced gown and skirt hands. Apply to Manager of workroom, fifth floor, central building.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
require hands, alteration hands on skirts; those accustomed to fine work. Apply 40th St. entrance.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
require alteration hands on ladies' high class gowns; only those experienced in fine work need apply; entrance 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN DRESS HOUSE PREFERRED. J 60 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER for eye hospital; resident position; references; salary $50. Apply at 500 West 57th St. from 9 till 11 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID in private family; experienced; best reference. Apply Thursday morning, between 10-12 o'clock, at Bronx Borough Bank, 440 E. Tremont Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at employment office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
STOCK GIRLS
FOR THEIR
WOMEN'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS wanted for finishing dep't. Apply American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City, convenient to 34th St. Ferry and Queensborough tube.

GIRL.—Knowledge of bookkeeping and general clerical work; salary $8 to start; good opportunity. S 170 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for housework; rooming house; sleep in or out. 39 West 16th.

INTELLIGENT, sensible woman to take charge of an establishment (Catskill Mountains) where a few boarders are taken and a tea garden has been started. Only practical housekeeper and gentlewoman need write to S 174 Times.

LARGE WESTERN MAIL ORDER HOUSE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT TO OUR BUYER IN LACES, NOTIONS, RIBBONS, ETC.; FOR OUR NEW YORK OFFICE; REQUIREMENTS ARE SOME EXPERIENCE, GOOD JUDGMENT AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK HARD; OPPORTUNITY IS EXCEPTIONAL. IN REPLY STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND PAST EXPERIENCE. W. H. WALKER, 220 5TH AV.

MAID.—First-class lady's maid; good seamstress, hair dresser; bring references. Between 10 and 12, Room 1,002, 33 West 42d.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT; practical; 11 years' experience; systematizer; open, close books; statements. C 823 Times Downtown.

A LADY wishes to learn switchboard operating; willing to pay. T. P., 880 9th Av.

AN OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Knowledge bookeeping, stenography; neat, energetic, conscientious, reliable; Christian; 7 years' experience. P 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typewriter.—Modern methods; controlling accounts; rapid and accurate; 10 years' experience; A1 references; salary, $20-$25. P 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; competent take entire charge; $15. Intelligent, C 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, desires position with large firm; references; $18. S 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Neat, efficient, conscientious worker; competent; 5 years' experience. C 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; knowledge of Spanish; salary moderate to start. M. H., 854 Broadway.

COOK AND CARETAKER.—Good city references. Gordon, care Friedman, 783 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER, expert, for high-class gowns and suits, desires engagement by day, week, or month in private family; all work guaranteed. Telephone Riverside 1906.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Swedish girl wishes position as general houseworker in a small family; apartment preferred; references; answers by mail. Strom, 149 East 117th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Lady recommends honest, capable colored girl; good plain cook, laundress; carfare. Mary Allen, care Crosby, 10½ West 99th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family to hamper at home. 489 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, Christian, American and foreign experience, desires position; highest references as to character and ability. Address Box S 158 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, college education, secretarial training, wishes secretarial, clerical position; nominal beginning salary. Phone Riverside 7592.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, capable, active, alert woman, with brains, common sense, initiative; age 28; ten years' architectural, engineering, mechanical experience; superior references; $18. C 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; competent, reliable, clean cut; age 22; 5 years' technical experience; operate switchboard; all standard machines; quick grasping ideas; $12; references. C 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent general office assistant. P 278 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—English couple want nurse for fourteen months boy and to assist light household duties; $30. Apt. 9-G, 780 Riverside Drive, (corner 155th.) Phone 9-G, 7100 Audubon.

PATTERNMAKER, expert, with broad experience and knowledge of designing, wanted for a responsible position with a house manufacturing kimonos and negligee; only those that qualify may answer. Confidential, J 55 Times.

SALESLADY.—Shoe saleslady with experience and references. Frank Bros., 5th Av. and 27th.

SALESWOMAN wanted to sell highest class of perfumes and toilet specialties in leading department store out of town; serious and successful women over 30 with suitable experience may address; salary and commission. Perfume, S 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced stenographer of neat appearance with good knowledge of English, understanding some German, wanted by large corporation. A. M., Box 70, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, with initiative and ability, to take rapid dictation and write grammatically; permanent position; salary $15. Manufacturer, J 37 Times.

SUPERVISOR.—Woman to take charge of a group of boys in child-caring institution; must have had some institutional experience; apply mornings. Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

UNDER SALESWOMAN.—Woman over 25, well educated; willing to go to a small town; railroad fare and salary; $30 per month to start. Room 1,614, 220 West 42d St.

WAITRESS in private family; experienced; neat; best references; wages, $25. Apply Thursday A. M., between 10-12 o'clock, at Bronx Borough Bank, 440 E. Tremont Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Good cook; take charge apartment; business woman, two sons; comfortable home; good wages to efficient, trustworthy young woman; state particulars. J 59 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—Must be thoroughly experienced; $18.
STENOGRAPHER for position in Somerville, N. J.; $18.
BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, for position in Williamsburg section of Brooklyn; $18.
COLLEGE WOMAN for clerical position; must be thoroughly familiar with trigonometry; $15-$18.
STENOGRAPHER for high-grade position in mercantile house; prefer high school graduate; $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Trimble Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced, accurate girls; $15, $12, $8; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syl-lab-bic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Course. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 887 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced bookkeeper; takes dictation rapidly, transcribes accurately; neat appearance; $15. Carolyn Gautschy, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; good speller, grammarian; $20. Dorothy Young, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good business ability, active; confidential secretary; six years' experience; thoroughly competent all detail work; $14. P 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-class; eight years' experience, wants position, preferably in secretarial capacity; excellent reference; $16. P 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years' experience; executive ability; trustworthy; $16-$18. P 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Bookkeeper, neat, accurate; references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; capable and willing; neat appearance; $12. P 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER needs work; educated; any machine. Telephone 6951-J Midwood.

YOUNG LADY, aged 20, general employment; refined, intelligent. S 164 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, refined, desires literary work at home. T 4 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; Waitresses, Chambermaids, Laundresses, Nurses, Housekeepers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced beginners, on hand. John 1745. Speiser Agency, 37 Liberty St.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125th. 6018 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Alteration work room require experienced tailors. Apply to manager of workroom, fifth floor, Central Building.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR WANTED—senior on staff of large public accounting firm; must be of good presence, educated, capable, and have 3 years' experience with public accountants; state briefly experience, last salary, nationality. Auditor, P 284 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS, men's fashions, for tailoring to the trade; only high class should apply for interview, J 62

ARMED WITH PISTOL, LOUDEN FACED JURY

"Count" Turns Loaded Weapon Over to Lawyer When He Is Ordered to the Tombs.

JUDGE ROSALSKY ANGRY

Court Declares Magistrate's Permit No Authority for Prisoner Bringing Firearm to Trial.

With a loaded pistol in his pocket, "Count" Max Lynar Louden, once suspected by the Federal authorities of being a German spy, but now on trial charged with bigamy, faced a jury before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, while two women he was said to have married testified against him. That the Count was armed was not discovered until after the end of the day's session, when Judge Rosalsky committed the defendant to the Tombs until the end of the trial.

Knowing Louden had a pistol, his lawyer, Harold M. Spielberg, asked him to turn it over to him before going to the Tombs. Louden did so, after the jury had retired from the box, but in full view of every one in the courtroom. When Judge Rosalsky, who was still on the bench, heard that Louden had been sitting in court all day with a loaded pistol in his pocket he became very indignant. Mr. Spielberg hurriedly explained that Louden had a permit to carry the pistol, which had been granted to him by an up-State Police Justice, and which would not expire until May 1, 1916.

Judge Rosalsky declared it mattered nothing whether he had a permit or not. Louden, the Court said, should not have been permitted, as a prisoner on trial for a crime, to sit armed in court.

"I've insisted on that rule for many years," said the Judge, and any court officer should have known better than to let the defendant sit here with the gun in his pocket. Suppose, as a practical consideration, he should suddenly take it into his head to shoot up a jury—what would happen then?"

Weapon Held Eight Bullets.

During the entire controversary over the revolver, Louden stood erect to the full height of his 6 feet. He tugged several times at the end of his German mustache, but made no remark. Asked by a court officer if he had any more weapons on him, he replied with a nervous laugh, "No; that was all."

The pistol, which had eight bullets in its magazine, was given to Detective Russo and Louden was conducted to the Tombs. His counsel had offered to take charge of the weapon, but Judge Rosalsky refused to allow that because Mr. Spielberg had no permit to carry a pistol.

Aside from producing evidence to show that Louden was a bigamist, Assistant District Attorney Minton, who prosecuted, the case, endeavored to convince the jury that Louden had tried to bribe Federal officials to drop the case. According to Joseph A. Baker and A. G. Adams, both agents of the Department of Justice, who collected the bigamy evidence against Louden, the "Count" offered to spend "$1,000" if they would help him escape prosecution.

The two women who testified against him yesterday were Amelia Wendt of Poughkeepsie and Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y. Laila Florence Allendorf, the third wife Louden was alleged to have married, was not in court. First to tell her story was Amelia Wendt, now Mrs. Arnold. She said she married Louden, under the name of Max Chilmans, on Sept. 25, 1893, and lived with him one year, after which he disappeared. One son, now 22 years old, was born of the marriage. From the time of his disappearance, Mrs. Arnold said, she did not see Louden again until his arraignment last October, when she recognized him at once as her husband.

First Marriage Conceded.

Lawyer Spielberg, for the defense, conceded the facts of this first marriage, and Assistant District Attorney Minton thereupon called to the stand Rose O'Brien, who said she married Louden on Nov. 14, 1912. At that time, she testified, he called himself Max B. Louden, and told her he was a "Count," but was not "wearing his title." Following their marriage, she said, he obtained from her several thousand dollars, which he had never returned. He told her, she said, he had been married once before, but she was led to believe that the first wife was dead.

Louden's own statements about his marital affairs were presented through the testimony of Baker and Adams, the Department of Justice agents, who told of a conversation they had with Louden when he was arrested in his home at 128 Convent Avenue on Oct. 13, 1915, when he was living with Lalla Florence Allendorf.

The Government agents said Louden, after first denying it, told them he had married Amelia Wendt in 1893. He also confessed, they testified, that he married Rose O'Brien without obtaining an annulment of his first marriage.

According to Adams, Louden said he had to leave his first wife because he had deserted from the United States Army and had to flee to Germany. Many years later, he said, he went back to Poughkeepsie to learn if she were living, but could find no trace of her and believed her to be dead.

EVERY ONE 'LOANED UP.'

Wall Street Had No $100,000,000 for Stranger's Note.

An optimist, who was not recognized as one of the country's big income tax payers, spent several hours in the financial district yesterday trying to raise $100,000,000 on his personal note. He was too well dressed to excite suspicion at first in the offices he visited, and he appeared to be laboring under no excitement. He failed to get the money.

The caller appeared first at the United States Sub-Treasury with a request to be shown into the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Vogel was out, but the visitor explained his errand to a guard. He needed $100,000,000 and would wait while the money was wrapped up.

The guard told him they couldn't spare that much without getting a special shipment from Washington. The caller explained that he could not wait, and would have to get the money from the National City Bank. He endeavored to see an officer of this institution, but on being told that the bank was pretty well loaded up, went on to J. P. Morgan & Co., where he insisted upon seeing H. P. Davison, a partner.

He finally returned to the Sub-Treasury to tell them that he had decided to wait a day to give the Washington authorities time to send more money here, and after rewarding a guard with a cigar departed for the day.

BRANDRETH PILLS
100 Years Old
An Effective Laxative
Purely Vegetable
Constipation,
Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.
OR at Night
until relieved
Chocolate-Coated or Plain

BROOKLYN HAS A BIRTHDAY.

Flags Mark 100th Anniversary of Incorporation as a Village.

Residents of Brooklyn on their way to their many places of employment were surprised yesterday at what they considered an unusual display of the Stars and Stripes. They saw that the national emblem was flying from all the public buildings, parks, and playgrounds. The flag never looked better to them as it flapped in the wind of the bright Spring morning, but they wanted to know the occasion for the display. Many passengers on B. R. T. cars appealed to their neighbors and to the employes, but were unable to get any solution to the puzzle. One man with an office downtown, possessing a do-or-die spirit, called up the office of the Borough President and appealed for enlightenment.

"Why this is the one hundredth birthday of Brooklyn," replied the voice at the office of the Borough President. "Brooklyn was incorporated as a village on April 12, 1816."

"Well, well, just think of that," replied the seeker of information, "a hundred years a village."

TO WARN BRITISH PATROLS.

Philippine Authorities Notify Lansing of Germans' Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, April 12.—After a conference here today between the naval authorities and Henderson S. Martin, Vice Governor, it was agreed to seek out British patrols which have been operating in the waters near the islands and inform their commanders that they have been violating international law in boarding and searching vessels in the inter-island trade. It is charged that the commanders of the British craft are refusing to enter these incidents in their logs.

Vice Governor Martin has cabled to Secretary Lansing a report on the boarding, search, and seizure of two Germans from the American inter-island schooner Henry S., west of Zamboanga by a British auxiliary cruiser a day or two ago

TRUCE FOR PEACE AGREED TO IN CHINA

Peking Government Consents to Discuss Terms With the Southern Revolutionists.

LONDON, Thursday, April 13.—The Peking Government has consented to a truce for a discussion of terms of peace with the southern revolutionists, says The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent.

SHANGHAI, April 12.—It is reported from Cheng-tu, capital of Sze-chuen, that Cheng-yi, Governor of the Province, has concluded a truce with Tsai Ao, leader of the Yunnan rebels, and is endeavoring to negotiate terms of peace. Tsai Ao demanded the resignation of President Yuan Shih-kai as a condition of peace.

Cheng-yi reported this demand to the rebels of Peking, with a strong recommendation that it be complied with. He informed the Central Government that if Yuan Shih-kai did not resign the independence of Sze-chuen would be declared.

Three hundred armed revolutionaries of Hong Kong yesterday attacked 200 Government soldiers at the Anglo-Chinese boundary. As 400 men came up to reinforce the latter, the revolutionaries scattered. The casualties on both sides amounted to fifty killed and a large number wounded.

FORD DELEGATES STRANDED

Germany Refuses to Let Five Pass Through to Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The five Dutch delegates of the Ford peace expedition are stranded in Stockholm, unable to get home. These delegates—three men and two women—applied for permission to return to Holland via Denmark and Germany. They are now informed that the German Government refuses to grant them permission to traverse German soil.

The delegates will have either to remain in Stockholm for the duration of the war or risk the dangerous and disagreeable passage to Holland over the mine strewn North Sea.

FIND $20,500 IN LYMAN BOX.

Receiver Takes Over Money Recovered in Jersey.

Under the order of Judge Thomas G. Haight in the Federal District Court at Newark the deposit box, which J. Grant Lyman took in the Essex County National Bank was opened yesterday and the sum of $20,500 was found in it. The money will be turned over to John L. Lyttle, receiver for the Lyman concerns, after he has increased his nominal bond in the Newark District to cover the $20,500. This is to be done as a protection to the bank.

Before the box was opened testimony was taken before George W. W. Porter, the special master. Lyman took the box in the name of George M. Brown and evidence was required to prove that Brown and Lyman were the same man. When Lyman was arrested in Florida the key to the safety deposit box was found in his possession. He took the box the day that he fled from New York. Of the $80,000 Lyman collected from the New York banks just before he went away, the receiver has now traced all but about $35,000, not including the $20,500 found yesterday.

THE APPAM'S CARGO IS SOLD

$500,000 Realized at First Day's Auction Under Court Order.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 12.—The cargo of the German prize ship Appam was sold here today under court order by Federal authorities because of its perishable nature. The sale went on all day.

More than $500,000 worth of cocoa, cottonseed and corn was sold.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Arnheim $20 Suit Is a Big Surprise to Men Who Have Paid More

Only a very large and efficient organization could possibly give such real worth for so little money. The range of patterns is very large, and you'll see among them many for which other tailors ask $25 to $30. Call and see them before buying Easter Clothes.

The Same Prices at Both Stores

Arnheim

Broadway and Ninth Street — 30 E. 42nd Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.

Exclusively Custom Made Clothes $20 to $50

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Girls' Club

Did you know that the largest girls' club in the world was attached to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL?

That this Club has a membership of 12,000 girls?

That through it thousands of these girls support themselves and that it makes it possible for other thousands of girls to have the little luxuries they want and could not otherwise get?

The girls in this Club made over a quarter of a million dollars last year—real money.

Some girls make as high as fifty dollars per week.

Here is where THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is different!

It isn't only a magazine that is interesting for what is in it, but it is vital because of what is back of it.

Find out about it yourself by trying a copy of

The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

It's only 15 cents

ADVERTISEMENT.

Get your cutaway coat now

EASTER Sunday isn't the only time you'll need it; but it's a good time to begin. You'll feel as well as you look, dressed in one of our cutaways. The style's right.

$25 to $40 for coat and waistcoat.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Make sure of correct style in YOUR cutaway by getting one of these fine Hart-Schaffner & Marx Models. Sold in New York only in Wallach Stores.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings